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[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LEBANON, Ky., Feb. 3, 1864.

Long and tiresome marches, brilliant dashes, tremendous engagements, and daring deeds of favorite heroes have ample latitude for your army correspondents' most thrilling touches. It is quite an easy matter to write from the "front." But suppose we transfer these petted favorites from the tented field to the quiet walks of civil life, from war's wild carnage to the almost forgotten paths of peace, would they not find it quite difficult to retain their world-wide fame as "graphic correspondents?" We imagine so. Although we have only semi-occasionally asked an obscure seat in your happy family of correspondents and then wrote from the fulsome items of cavalry movements, such as Wilder's raids or Watkins's dashes, but now that we are confined to the surroundings of a civilian, we entertain serious fears as to our success. We venture, however, at the risk of being boresome and tedious.

Our command was the first of Kentucky's troops to return as veterans. Though we were not the recipients of so many festive barbecues and showy demonstrations as our Northern brethren, we yet feel profoundly grateful to the citizens of our State for their kindness and their appreciation of our course shown otherwise and more substantially. Everywhere we have been welcomed and received as becomes the tried loyalty of our people. The hint in your valuable journal that the young ladies of our State should be cautious and studious in their endeavors to appropriately reward and acknowledge the meritorious services of the 4th and 6th Kentucky cavalry, has, we imagine, been noticed. Several of our officers have concluded that "it was not good to be alone," and unlike Miles Standish are not only "makers of war," but "makers of phrases," and equally skilled in one as the other. At least several here have wooed and won, and are now moving gracefully through the walks of domestic life. Though they have passed unharmed, unscathed through many trying scenes, and been amid the horrid din and tumult that "tries men's souls," they are yet incapable of withstanding the war of smiles and azure-eyed attacks that are so proverbially the characteristics of Kentucky's fair daughters. More than *two* have heeded the tender inclinations of the heart rather than the whims and prejudices of the day. In plain, they have married rebel ladies. In attempting to win back these "erring angels to paths of loyal rectitude they were themselves made captives. For indeed Cupid

"Let fly his love-shaft smartly from his bow,"

and its lovely sensations, instead of nerving our young heroes to a sense of their danger and to deeds of noble daring, as would a wound from the uncouth missiles of "rebels in arms," seemed rather to make them powerless and easy victims. Their solution *now* is that the surest way of bringing about a speedy termination of this unhappy strife is to marry all the rebel ladies. Certainly! It would, no doubt, assist materially in breaking away the dark clouds of revolution, and tend to lure back the halcyon days of yore. We might still expect—

"Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And white-robed innocence from heaven descend."

We must confess we were somewhat astonished upon our arrival in Kentucky at the unusual amount of gayety everywhere apparently predominant. We first thought perhaps that the almost uncountable sufferings of our soldiers in the field were not rightly appreciated, and that the curse and plague of this war was almost forgotten since it had been shifted from the soil of the State. But since we have commingled with the people we find that our soldiery and our cause are properly and earnestly presented in their prayers, and that the true and unquenchable fires of patriotism still burn in the breasts of Kentucky's noble people. We are not disposed to censure this fulsome gayety by any means, since conversing with our people. Why should we always be "clothed in sackcloth and ashes" because of this war? Why rob life of all its pleasantness? Why carry the antipathies of a horrid civil war into the social circle? Why seek other troubles besides those that brood over us in our political atmosphere like so many vultures?

Anyhow, we have reasoned sufficiently in this strain to be at least an occasional attendant of the parties, social gatherings, and hops given in and about Lebanon. We propose to notice one of the most generally attended of the many given at "Shuck's Hall." It is a well-known fact that the Protestant Church members about Lebanon heartily disapprove dancing. The young gentlemen, rightly appreciating the idea, had invited extensively to a "social gathering at Shuck's Hall." The most fastidious Presbyterian could not possibly object to attending. At the appointed time, with less else than we would enter an engagement, we repaired to the scene of operations. It was our debut into the "innocent amusements" of Lebanon's social circle, and our inexpressible horror can probably be imagined when, upon approaching near the building, we heard the "light fantastic toe" tripping and the "voluptuous swell of music." Indeed, it proved too true. When we entered we found the staid church elder, officers with embellished uniforms, youths,

"Fair-haired, azure-eyed, and delicate Saxon complexions,"

intermingling in the devious mazes of the dance with the sturdy farmer's sons, the blacksmith, and those whose every feature bore the stamp of aristocracy. Throughout the room there was naught but

"Tipsy dance and jollity."

The countenances of the "unbleached American" musicians wore a satisfactory grin. Sam was as deeply in earnest with his triangle as Dick and John with their music-making violins. But being ushered thus into a room of such unexpected gayety we must confess we were somewhat astonished and perplexed. What did it mean? Had everybody gone to dancing? Was this demoralization attributable to the blasting influences of the war? We finally concluded, however, that we had no right to judge, as we had been solely isolated from the tender endearments of the social circle for more than two years; that even though war existed religion was still progressive and consequently dancing was no longer considered wrong. But the dance was a strange one. We asked one of the most conspicuous of the "managers" its name. To our astonishment he replied: "Why, 'tis no dance—'tis only the Presbyterian game of 'steal partners.'" He furthermore informed us that no dancing would be allowed at the "social gathering" of which he was one of the eighteen managers. The explanation and the assurance were more than satisfactory. Seventeen of the managers, however, and equally a proportionate number of the ladies and gentlemen present proposed a cotillon in a part of the Hall opposite our democratic Presbyterian *game*. It was commenced to the same music and with all the grace and elegance imaginable. But there were six present who had "conscientious scruples" about dancing, playing cards, or, indeed, any other amusements except "stealing partners." They prepared to collect their forces and retreat in good order, not, however, without firing a volley point blank at the eighteenth manager for the inexcusable digression from the even tenor of the "social gathering." Smarting from its effects, he constituted himself a committee of one to stop the dance; but the seventeen managers pugilistically informed him that they willed it not, so all went on "merry as a marriage bell" until "broad daylight." It is rumored that two of the "smoked Yankees" slept before morn; but, as they played only one tune, the mechanical movements of the fingers and arms is never disturbed by the gentle influences of sleep.

But we left this gathering of the beauty and chivalry of Lebanon "a better and a wiser man." We deduced the following: The eighteenth manager of a party has the same right to promise six "mental reservation" "conscientious scruple" Presbyterian church-members that naught will be allowed but the "innocent amusement" of "steal partners," as seventeen managers have one hundred and forty-four "dashing pairs" that there will be no objection to the most extensive hopping; that Christianity now-a-days will recognize a rude and uncouth hop, skip, and jump across the floor, to the tune of three negro musicians, rather than an elegant and graceful cotillon; and, finally, that a dance called by any other name is not a dance, consequently there is no harm in it.

We propose to write again, if Richardson's, or some other kindred band, don't disturb us while we are trying to enjoy the quiet walks of civil life. YOUNG SOLDIER.

General Meigs Lifts a Joke.—During the dark days of the siege, when food and forage were scarce, and the ghastly corpses and bleached skeletons of starved mules lined the thoroughfares hereabouts, General Grant and Quartermaster-General Meigs arrived at Chattanooga. Taking an airing on horseback one afternoon, they passed the carcass of a huge mule lying by the roadside, whose "illsavor went up" before and around them. The hero of Vicksburg removed his briar root from his lips, and remarked sorrowfully: "Ah, General, there lies a dead soldier of the Quartermaster's Department!" "Yes, General," replied the Quartermaster-General, in subdued tones, "in him you see the 'ruling passion strong in death' exemplified, for the old one has already assumed the offensive."

From the Washington Constitutional Union.]
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

The Round Table, an able New York weekly, which sustains the administration, the war, and emancipation, contains a just and candid article in relation to the great captain who created the Army of the Potomac; beat Johnson and Lee with it at Fair Oaks; kept their army at bay for seven days while on the retreat to Harrison's Landing; drove them back from Malvern; subsequently defeated Lee at South Mountain and Antietam, and saved the City of Washington—for which services he was retired from command by an imbecile and jealous administration. We republish the article, and bespeak for it a calm perusal:

GEN. McCLELLAN IN HISTORY.*
[From the Round Table.]

It is quite time that full justice be done to General McClellan. His own report of his military operations, from his assumption of command in Western Virginia to his removal from the leadership of the Army of the Potomac after the victory of Antietam, is in the hands of the public printer, and will soon be given to the public. A fair, temperate review of his military career has never yet been written, but it is time that it be attempted by some one competent to make an unbiased judgment. His own statements, in connection with the reports of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, furnish sufficient data upon which to form an estimate of his military ability and services.

It is idle at this late day to arraign either the Administration or the Republican party for their conduct toward General McClellan. We are among those who believe that Mr. Lincoln and his advisers have ever been desirous of doing what was best in all their movements to put down the rebellion. They have been ill-advised and mistaken many times, but never once deliberately and consciously in the wrong. Nor are we disposed to blame the testy, impatient, egotistic temper of the American people during the early history of the war, which was taken advantage of to bring a really great military leader into disrepute. We must take men as we do events—as we find them. But justice should be done sometime or other, and the Administration must accept the verdict, if public opinion decides that it acted wrongly and unwisely in the case of General McClellan.

It was charged against that officer that, when he held the position of General-in-Chief, he really had no plans adequate to the occasion, and this belief, more than anything else, led to the acquiescence of the country in his removal from the supreme control of military affairs. Subsequent revelations have proved that he had a continental scheme equal to the occasion, and which would in all probability have ended the rebellion, or, at the worst, the close of the year 1862 would have found us where we now are at the close of 1863.

General McClellan, in the military policy he had marked out for himself, determined to strike at five strategic points, or rather he had in view five separate campaigns, any one of which would have inflicted a heavy blow upon the rebellion, but which, combined and successful, could hardly have failed to end it. He first equipped an army with the object of capturing the rebel capital, not because of its strategic importance, but from the moral effect such capture would have produced both in the Confederacy and abroad. He next designed and prepared for an expedition to capture Charleston, not on account of its strategic importance, but also for the moral effect which would result from the possession by the Union forces of that point where the rebellion originated. In his instructions to Gen. Buell it will be found that he early appreciated the importance of immediately occupying East Tennessee, with a view of isolating the South Atlantic from the Gulf States, and getting possession of the range of mountains that jut into the rebel territory and permanently divide the region lying between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. All his instructions and orders to Gen. Buell had this object clearly in view. The capture of the Tennessee valley, which was subsequently made, was no part of his plan, and, as we will presently show, was a questionable benefit to the Union cause. Had East Tennessee been taken possession of in the spring of 1862, and the loyal people there relieved from the tyranny of the rebel government, the dreadful battles which have since drenched with blood the soil of Tennessee and Northern Georgia would never have been fought, nor would any of the many invasions of Kentucky by Generals Bragg and Morgan have occurred. The war, in fact, would have been half ended before it had fairly begun. Another of the strategic movements planned by Gen. McClellan will be found in his instructions to Gen. Butler previous to the capture of New Orleans. This document is a marvel of military sagacity, and places its author among the first military strategists of the age. He did not desire the capture of the city until Gen. Butler had at least twenty-eight thousand men under his command. He predicted that Forts St. Philip and Jackson were the only impediments to the possession of the city, and the event proved the correctness of his judgment.

But the taking of New Orleans was only a small part of the campaign he had marked out. Butler was directed to seize, immediately on entering the city, the avenues of approach to it; then so much of Louisiana as was necessary to support New Orleans and keep at a distance the rebel armies; after which he was instructed to take possession of Natchez and *Jackson, the Capital of Mississippi*. This last instruction, as we see by what subsequently occurred at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and all along southern Mississippi, was of supreme importance.

Had Gen. Butler been able to obey orders and seize the capital of Mississippi, our military annals might not have been made glorious by the sieges of Vicksburg and Port Hudson; but within three months after the capture of New Orleans the aspect of the military map of the Southwest would have been as favorable as it now is, after the hideous waste of blood and treasure which it has cost to reclaim that part of the country from the grasp of the rebellion. Gen. McClellan's final object in the movements he contemplated, as will be seen by his report, was the deliverance of the line of the Mississippi from the grasp of the rebel government.

But he was relieved from command prematurely. The time had not arrived, nor had the preparation been made, for moving the armies he had designed to act in concert against the rebellion when Mr. Lincoln took from him the supreme control of the army and administered military affairs according to the ideas of leading members of the administration. General McClellan did not design that the grand campaign should commence until April, and his judgment has been singularly confirmed by the history of the war since then. All the movements of our armies in the winter of 1861, and the early spring of the following year, were premature. Our victories, from the untimely fruit they bore, were really disasters in disguise. Even the capture of Donelson, and the army it contained, is to be set down in our future annals as the most serious blow the Union cause received in the early history of the war. Gen. McClellan's object in postponing the movements of our armies until the early part of April was, that they could all be simultaneous—that in one full swoop General Buell should capture East Tennessee; General Sherman, Charleston; General Butler, New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Jackson; General Halleck, the line of the Mississippi; and himself, the rebel capital. Had all these movements been successful, which it would not have been unreasonable to expect, there would have been no rebellion after July 4, 1862. Had any one of them been successful, it would have been a cruel blow to the Confederacy. But the opening of the campaign in the West in January and February, the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, and the operations upon the upper Mississippi—all of which were against the advice and in defiance of the plans of the then Commander-in-Chief of the army—spoiled the whole grand campaign. The rebellion then was a mere shell. Davis subsequently acknowledged in his message that he had attempted to guard too many points. The Southern army was composed only of volunteers, and, had the attacks been simultaneous, the outer walls of the rebellion would have been broken down with comparative ease. The capture of Donelson spoiled everything. The Union armies in other quarters were in no condition for rapidly following up the blow. The rebels became thoroughly alarmed. The same February that saw the victory of Donelson placed upon the legislative records of the Richmond government a stringent conscription law. New lines of defence were taken up. Every man that could be raised was pressed into the ranks. Everything was done that military science and the keen alarm of a ready witted military people could suggest to make the Confederacy equal to the next emergency that should be forced upon it by the Union government.

The campaign against New Orleans also opened prematurely. Gen. Butler had barely enough troops to hold his city, and was unable to reap the fruits of his victory. Instead of capturing the best part of Louisiana and occupying the capital of Mississippi, thus severing Texas from the Confederacy, it was barely able to hold its own in New Orleans. The story of the military blunders, resulting in the costly sieges of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, would never had to be written had the plans suggested by Gen. McClellan been executed. It was found, too, when the movement was made upon Richmond, that the fatal blunder of the premature opening of the campaign in the West and in the Southwest had nerved the rebellion to put forth every effort to save its capital. Troops were hurried from all parts of the Confederacy to beat back the Union forces—and they succeeded. Nor was any advantage gained from the occupation along the Atlantic coast, except in the blockade. It is in these points that history will justify Gen. McClellan and condemn the Administration for setting him aside at that critical period of the war.

The limits of this article will not permit us to discuss at length the Peninsular campaign. It is enough to say that it was under the general orders of Mr. Lincoln, and not in his hands; nor have we anything to add touching the campaigns which followed the removal of Gen. McClellan after the battle of Antietam. It is enough to know that after the dreadful disasters of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, Gen. Meade is to-day where Gen. McClellan was when removed from command of that army, and certainly in no better position. We make these remarks in no spirit of unkindness to the administration or Mr. Lincoln personally. We believe that the President acted from patriotic considerations, and did the best according to the light he had. Nor do we believe that the party who urged him on to set aside the wise counsels of the General-in-Chief were animated by any other desire than a purpose to serve the country. Subsequent events have however proved them guilty in the wrong, and they must accept the verdict impartial history will bestow upon them.

*Major-General George Brinton McClellan's Report of the operations in Western Virginia, during the year 1861, of the military movements while he was General-in-Chief, and a history of his career of the Army of the Potomac up to the time of his removal from active service in the fall of 1862.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

CAMP NELSON, KY., Feb. 1, 1864.

War matters at this post are *statu quo*, with the exception of a few changes in the Quartermaster's Department occasionally. I can note that Capt. L. E. Hall still clings to the post as Chief A. Q. M., but rumor has had him leaving for the past month. Capt. J. H. Pratt, A. Q. M., in charge of quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage, and forage, has been relieved by Capt. J. S. Davis, and ordered to Burnside Point, on Cumberland River, as Chief A. Q. M. from that point to Knoxville. He gave universal satisfaction in his department here, and was known to be a thorough gentleman to all who came in contact with him either in line of duty or the social circles. The good wishes of many friends will follow him to his new post of duty. Capt. Davis is from New Albany, Ind. He is a young man of fine business qualities, and, socially, is the prince of good fellows. Success attend him.

General Fry, with his command, are at Danville. How soon he advances it is not known. General Jacob Ammen is now commanding here.

Colonel S. G. Griffin, of the 6th New Hampshire regiment, formerly post commander, has re-enlisted with his regiment and gone home on furlough. Major Lamson is at present post commander.

A whole batch of "bounty jumpers" from New Hampshire arrived here a few days since as recruits to the 6th New Hampshire regiment. I learned to-day that quite a number of them deserted on the road here, and last night twenty-seven of them took "French leave." They will be summarily treated if caught.

A grand hop was given by the clerks of the departments at Camp Nelson on Friday evening the 29th ult. Music for the occasion by Saxton's band, of Lexington. It was a grand affair, and the committee of arrangements deserve great credit for the energy and skill displayed in perfecting the arrangements. The supper was delicious and very nicely spread before the party by John W. Lee, confectioner, of Lexington.

About ninety ladies graced the assemblage with their presence mostly from Lexington, Danville, and Nicholasville. Several others from Ohio, Michigan, and other States, whose husbands are employees of the department, were also in attendance. Quite a number of officers were present among which I noticed Col. Smith, of the 24 New ... regiment, formerly of the 24 Indiana cavalry; Major Lamson, post commander; Capt. L. E. Hall and lady, Capt. Bell and lady, Capt. J. S. Davis and lady, Capt. L. C. Noble, A. Q. M. of transportation at this post, and many other lesser lights representing the army.

A very commodious hall was most finely decorated with the national colors, evergreens, and many emblems of war. In honor of the hall the names of the different Quartermasters and Commissaries at Camp Nelson were wrought in evergreens, so as to read as follows:

HALL.	Testimonial.	BELL.
NOBLE.	PARKER.	DAVIS
JOHNSON.		HAWLEY.

These devotees of terpsichore prolonged the festivities of the evening till the beacon light of Saturday morning's sun came glistening over the rock-bound hills bordering the Kentucky river.

A very large and commodious soldiers' home is being built here, a thing very much needed.

Weather rainy. HAWTHORNE.

HEAVY CRITICISM OF THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 28.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

The following precious bit of criticism is from a "heavy" article in the Daily Cincinnati Gazette, signed "E D M.":

When General Pope telegraphed the General-in-Chief for rations and forage, he in reply sent the following reply:

AUGUST 29, 1862—8 P. M.

To Commanding Officer at Centreville:
I have been instructed by General McClellan to inform you that he will have all the available wagons at Alexandria loaded with rations for your troops, and all the cars, also, as soon as you will send in a cavalry escort to Alexandria as a guard to the train.
Respectfully, W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General Commanding Corps.

A true copy:
T. C. H. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. and A. D. C.

There was a nice answer to send the exhausted army at Bull Run! Alexandria was full of troops and provisions, and General McClellan refused to send rations to the troops when the army at the front till it had cavalry to guard them! *It was a nice idea, too, to guard railroad cars, run by a locomotive, with cavalry!*

There is a nice criticism! Alexandria was full of troops, eh? O, but it wasn't, though! General McClellan says he had *no* cavalry—he had sent away his escort, and had but a small force of infantry there. Accordingly he required cavalry—not for the cars, my dear correspondent—no, not for the "*locomotive*," my dear "E. D. M." O dear, no!—but for the *wagon* train! If you had only been in the service, my dear "E. D. M.," you wouldn't have made quite so bad a blunder—but you'll do better next time. Well, the cavalry was for the wagon train, and General McClellan put an infantry guard on the *railroad* train! So you see, my dear "E. D. M.," General McClellan was right and you (for the once) were wrong! We have been much amused at your articles, dear "E. D. M.," but don't make such blunders again, especially as you know better.

Yours affectionately, B H M

P. S.—Dear E. D. M.: Understand the infantry guard was *on* the train—not expected to march as fast as the locomotive—though they could probably succeed in doing that on the Chattanooga Railroad.

THE REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS UPON TRADE IN MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1864.

The Commanding General having expressed the opinion, in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 16th instant, that restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky may now be safely removed, and the Secretary of War, in his letter of this day, January 23, 1864, having approved that opinion, the twentieth regulation of trade established, with other regulations, on the 11th of September, 1863, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the States of Missouri and Kentucky are annulled and abrogated, and all products and goods may be freely taken into and transported within the said States as in time of peace; provided, however, that no products or goods shall be taken from said States, or either of them, into any State declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in said State heretofore blockaded, which has been or may be opened, except in compliance with the regulations of September 11, 1863. Restrictions upon trade in, to, or from other States, and also upon the trade with States in insurrection, and parts of said States, especially on the Mississippi and other navigable rivers, will be removed whenever, in the opinion of the President, such removal shall be found compatible with the military measures necessary for the suppression of the rebellion. S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

At a prayer meeting in the village of Spunktown, a country lad was noticed by one of the elder deacons to hold his head and wriggle in his seat, while the tears seemed to start every moment.

A clear case of repentance, thought the old deacon, as he quietly stepped to the side of the lad, and, in a whisper, affectionately said, "How is it with you, my son?"

The boy looked up, and, supposing him to be the sexton, said, "Oh, very bad, and I want to go out—my innards is kickin' up a revolution, and if I eat a currant pie again, my name ain't Jeams Belins!"

A physician, examining his student as to his progress, asked him, "Should a man fall into a well forty feet deep, and strike his head against one of the tools with which he had been digging, what would you do if called in as a surgeon?" The student replied, "I should advise them to let the man lie, and fill up the well."

The breaches Grant is making in rebel fortifications are designed for the last legs of the Southern Confederacy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Engagement in Western Virginia.

Gen Thomas and the Potomac Army

Instructions in regard to Enlistments

Our Currency system Favored Abroad

Mr. Laird and his Famous Rams.

Another Big Bank in New York.

Action of the Democratic Convention.

Destruction of Colt's Pistol Factory.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

A special to the Herald dated "in the field, Western Virginia, February 4," says our forces have overtaken the enemy at a ford near Moorfield, in Hardy county. The enemy manifests intentions making a desperate resistance. They are crossing the river. Our forces are in position and the artillery has just opened.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

It is reported that General Thomas is to be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that General Hooker will succeed Thomas in the West.

CULPEPPER C. H., Feb. 4.

There are rumors here that Gen. Hunter is to take the command of the Army of the Potomac.

On the trains yesterday and the day before, there were a large number of deserters en route to Washington, where they will take the oath.

Notwithstanding many deserters continue to flock into our lines from Virginia, Alabama, and Mississippi regiments, there came a number into Gen. Gregg's lines, two days ago, some of whom had been thirty days, and others two weeks and less, in the mountains. They report the mountains full of deserters, striving to reach our lines, between which and themselves the rebel cavalry are constantly scouring the country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

A special to the Times says the Secretary of War has issued a circular letter to the Governors of the loyal States, informing them that all men enlisted in the Regular Army since September 3, 1862, will be credited on the quota of the State from which they were enlisted.

A list of all men enlisted in the regular army by recruiting officers under their command, from September 30, 1862, to January, 1864, giving the names of the men and, whenever they can, the district in which they were enlisted, has been forwarded to several State capitals. Hereafter tri-monthly reports of men enlisted will be forwarded to State authorities, such reports to commence from January 1, 1864.

It is rumored in war circles here that when the army of the Potomac is reorganized it will be formed into three grand divisions, with separate cavalry forces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The Legislature of Virginia, in session at Alexandria, failed to elect a Senator on the 1st, in consequence of the absence of a member. The election was indefinitely postponed.

A Times special says that late intelligence from Europe shows that the tendency in the financial circles of France and England is to regard the system of currency we have adopted as that which has performed such miracles in sustaining the vast expenditures of our war.

It has been stated, in reply to the inquiry of our officers, named to the United States Minister to Turkey, relative to Ex-parte [illegible], that Mr. Laird offered the vessel in question to the British Government. The story has been repeated, but it is stated that the proposition had been refused. A naval officer, however, has received a letter from a European correspondent, stating that the English Government and Mr. Laird differ only about the price of the vessel, and, if the Government will give the figure asked by him, they can have them, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary recently published by the British newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

A committee of five representatives of the New York Bank of Commerce arrived here to obtain the necessary legislation to turn over stock of that bank to form a new National Bank representing a capital of $12,000,000.

The regular Democratic convention, J. L. Davison president, and Hon. N. Percy, of N. J., secretary, was held last night. The only important business transacted was the announcement of the following committee to prepare an address to the country. It is composed of one member from each Congressional Democratic State delegation:

Maine, Hon. Lorenzo Sweet; New Hampshire, E. D. May; Connecticut, English F. Hetton; New Jersey, A. M. Wright; Pennsylvania, C. R. Buckalew; Maryland, D. G. Harris; Ohio, Gen. [illegible]; Kentucky, W. H. Wadsworth; Indiana, Thos. O. Hendricks; Illinois, Jos. C. Allen; Missouri, Wm H. Hall; Michigan, A. C. Baldwin; Wisconsin, G. S. Brown; California, J. A. McDougall; Delaware, Willard Saulsbury.

The Washington Republican, in an editorial this P. M., headed "Suggestions Concerning the Further Prosecution of the War," reviews the results of previous campaigns, and advocates a vigorous effort to overthrow the rebel army in Virginia as of prime importance, and advocates a campaign up James river. The occupation of the Petersburg Railroad, and even the railroad from Richmond to Danville, would result in the evacuation of Richmond.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 5.

Colt's pistol factory is in flames. The loss will be immense.

HALIFAX, (no date.)

The Arabia, from Liverpool the 23d, and Queenstown the 24th arrived this morning. Politics unimportant. Paris Bourse firm. Rentes 66f. 35c.

Paris papers of the 24th say that before accepting the throne of Mexico Maximilian will await the return of Mexican deputation who offered it to him in October last with the vote of the Mexican notables, and the adhesion of certain cities specified by the Archduke, who demanded the vote of the nobles to be ratified by the vote of the Mexican Principal Council. The mission of the French expedition will be accomplished by the middle of Jan.

Maximilian not only accepts, but will immediately assume the sceptre, and visit Paris as Emperor of Mexico.

The Danish question is unchanged. It was expected that the Danes would defend Dannewick to the last extremity.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.

The following has just been received from Fortress Monroe:

A courier has just arrived with dispatches to Gen. Butler from Newbern.

Newbern is attacked, and the rebels have possession of the railroad between Newbern and Morehead City, but may be forced to retreat to Fort Macon.

They surprised and captured the gunboat Underwriter and destroyed her.

As long as we can keep the river open we are all right.

HARTFORD, Feb. 5.

Several lives have been lost by the falling in of the roof of one of the buildings of Colt's pistol factory. The loss, it is believed, will exceed half a million dollars. Insured for $500,000.

The new building in which the Minie rifles are made was saved. The original building, with all the machinery, etc., was destroyed. Seventeen hundred workmen were employed, and half are thrown out of work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

The rumors of a difficulty between the United States and France are without foundation.

WASHINGTON, Feb 5.

Senate—The Senate is not in session to-day.

House—The House refused to adjourn till Monday and proceeded to vote on Holmes's motion, and to table the resolution amendatory of the confiscation act, which was disagreed to 77 to 80.

WHEELING, Feb. 5.

The Governor received the following from Gen. Kelley this morning:

We have just received a dispatch from Col Mulligan. After six hours' fighting he has driven Early from Moorfield and his cavalry was pursuing, and was sharply engaged with Rosser on the south fork at the date of the dispatch.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5, M.

River risen six inches. Now twenty-three feet in the channel.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 5, M.

River 9 feet 9 inches and falling. Weather cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5—M.

Flour unchanged and in moderate demand at $5 75@5 90 for superfine. Wheat in moderate demand at $1 25@1 36 for prime red, and $1 37@1 40 for the best grades of new Kentucky white.

Corn is held at 95@$1, but no buyers at over 90@96c. Oats steady. Rye in limited request at $1 32. Whisky is in good request at 87c.

Provisions firm at full rates. Groceries unchanged and steady.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, M.

Cotton [illegible]. Flour quiet; [illegible] for Ohio [illegible].

Coffee steady. ... Sugar ... above yesterday's prices. ... Pork ... unchanged. Whisky ... Petroleum steady at 29 ...

Stocks active and better. Money and exchange unchanged. ... New York Central 132 ... Erie ...; U. S. 6's of 1881, coupons 107, 5-20 coupons ...

CUTTING AFFRAY.—On Monday evening, while the steamer Lancaster No. 4 was lying near the Belmont Mills, a man named "Patsy" Bannan (an employee on the boat) assaulted a colored deck hand and stabbed him with a knife. While at supper, Bannan said he would kill the negro, and the next his comrades heard of the matter the negro had been cut. It was thought the negro was dead, and Coroner Day was sent for. The Coroner repaired to the boat, and was about summoning a jury, when it was found that the negro was not dead. It was thought, however, that he could not recover. Bannan made his escape and has not yet been heard from. He was at the time under bonds for his good behavior.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. Isaac Wright, in charge of the ferry boat on the Ohio River at Steubenville, had one of his feet torn off on Sunday by being caught in the machinery which propels the boat. The leg was so badly fractured that physicians thought it best to amputate it immediately above the knee; but it appears they were unable to save his life. He died Monday morning from the injury. Mr. Wright resided on the Virginia side of the river.

☞ The elections for members of the General Council and various other city officers will take place the first Saturday in April, an event of importance to those who feel an interest in municipal affairs. The names of some of the candidates for places have already been announced.

☞ Three deserters were sent to Lexington and thirteen to Nashville, in irons, Thursday.

PURSUIT AND DETECTION OF MRS. MAJOR-GENERAL FOSTER.—We noticed in yesterday's paper the arrival of this notorious confidence woman in our city, and her attempt to victimize an estimable lady whose acquaintance she had formed in coming to this place. From the Indianapolis Journal of Thursday we learn the following:

A few days since a lady engaged rooms at the Bates House, representing herself to be Mrs. Major-General Foster, just from St. Louis on her way East, and intending to remain here two or three days for her husband to join her, when they would make the journey together. She appeared well bred, very intelligent, and wore with an easy grace the dignities of her pretended rank. After dinner she walked out to do some shopping, and called at the Bee Hive store, where she selected near two hundred dollars worth of fine dress goods, obtained a bill of the same, and left, promising to send her agent to make other purchases and get the goods. While making her purchases she had told the clerk her name and rank and the circumstances of her journey, as related at the hotel.

In about an hour she returned to the store, but her agent was detained in conference with Gov. Morton, and as her stay would be but short for the goods to be made up, she would take them, and told the clerk to send them to the hotel next morning. This was an essential mode of doing business, but the proprietor was absent, but as it was Mrs. Major-General Foster, no one thought of doubting it, and she readily obtained the goods away.

After supper she surprised the clerk by calling for her bill and ordering her trunks sent to the depot. She was reminded that she had engaged rooms for two or three days, and asked the reason for her sudden departure. She said she was only going to Cincinnati, and would return in a day or two and nothing would ... to prove that she was what she represented herself to be. She was not urged, and asked to explain, but no other explanation was given.

The next morning the Bee Hive sent in the bill as directed, but Mrs. Major-General Foster was gone. Mr. Tyler went to the depot and found that a woman answering his description had left the night before on the Cincinnati train. He at once resolved to find her and recover his goods, but knowing the impracticability of accomplishing this through ordinary channels he sent his chief clerk Mr. Traver, with a letter to an influential friend, who secured the services of an expert detective. They visited all the hotels, at most of which the description of the woman was recognized, and she was said to be an adept swindler, very sharp and hard to identify.

Finally, on the second or third visit to the Gait House, Mr. Traver incidentally exhibited the bill of goods taken away, which the clerk recognized at once as exactly like one that had been shown him by a woman who wished to pawn a certain article of goods, and said it was then in the parlor ready to start to Chicago. She was arrested and made confession. Upon examination the trunk it was found that all the goods were safe with the exception of a fine fur cape, which she had pawned at a furrier's for $20. This was also recovered, and the whereupon Mrs. Major-General Foster willingly returned to this city with Mr. Traver, and, after paying Mr. Tyler for the expense and trouble he had incurred, and receiving his advice to cease her mode of life and live honestly, she was allowed to depart.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—The news received from Panama by the steamer Champion is interesting.

Several of the merchants of Panama still keep their stores closed to avoid the tax, which, however, the authorities declare they will enforce whether they do business or not.

A considerable excitement was created at Panama last week by an event which may lead to a controversy between Great Britain and New Granada. About a year ago the Catholic churches were closed by order of the government, and the priests prohibited from performing mass and driven out of the country because they refused to subscribe to decrees which they thought the State had no right to enforce upon them.

Last week a Catholic clergyman from England celebrated mass in the hotel, baptized a child, and administered the sacrament to a dying woman, for which he has been brought before the authorities and reprimanded, and finally a criminal suit has been brought against him, so that he cannot leave the country until he gives bail in two sureties and responds to the decision of the courts when called upon, which he did by the advice of the Consul to avoid detention. A native priest was at the same time thrown into prison for baptizing the child of a foreigner. Such is the idea of religious toleration in a country whose constitution guarantees the fullest freedom of religion. Unfortunately, during the past year the constitution has been entirely laid aside, and laws quite at variance with its spirit substituted and enforced. This has been necessary to enable Mosquera to keep himself at the head of the government, where a successful revolution had placed him.

The Isthmus is as healthy as ever. The small-pox has disappeared.

DISGUISED REBEL SOLDIERS TO BE HUNG.—Major-General Pleasanton, in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, issued on the 18th instant a stringent order against rebel guerillas, in which he says:

The number of surprises and captures that have been made of pickets, scouts, patrols, and other parties belonging to this command, by guerilla parties in the United States uniform, demands the most energetic action of the commanders concerned to prevent such occurrences.

Hereafter no individual or parties of men will be permitted to approach within rifle-shot until it is conclusively ascertained what is their character and who they really are. Parties of more than two persons will be halted at least three hundred yards distance, and but one person under any circumstance will be permitted to advance to identify the party. The officers or non-commissioned officers will be held responsible for the character of the persons they allow to approach their position. No excuse will hereafter be accepted for a surprise or capture, under the plea of the enemy being in our uniform, or having false papers, or other pretensions.

Every guerilla or other rebel wearing the uniform of a United States soldier, caught in the act of making war against any of the forces of this command, will be hung on the spot.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 4, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hutchins vs Jones, &c., Daviess; affirmed.
Reece vs McDowell, Lou. Chancery; reversed.
Hobbs &c. vs Page, &c., Lou. Chancery; reversed.
Lewis vs Mendall, Jefferson; reversed.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24, 1863.

All citizens in want of coal can be supplied to a limited extent, at 30 cents per bushel, by applying at the Mayor's Office.
d24 d6 WM. KAYE, Mayor.

Full Particulars of the Great Conflagration at Our Landing.

Four Lives Lost.

Painful Incidents of the Disaster.

$100,000 Worth of Government Property Destroyed.

Since our brief mention of the great disaster at our levee yesterday we have learned the full particulars from parties connected with the ill-fated steamer. The scene, as described by eye-witnesses, was appalling, and had it not been for the timely alarm given by the officers of the mail boat, the loss of life would have been fearful on board the Taylor. Fortunately the wind was very mild and blowing up the river at the time of the fire. A barge heavily loaded with government hay was lying at the stern of the mail boat, and only a short distance from the burning steamer, and had the wind been directed down the river the hay would certainly have been caught and the flames conveyed to all the boats lying below Third street.

The flames were discovered at about half-past two o'clock bursting from the watchman's room, and by the time the alarm was given the smoke was so dense that the officers and crew were almost suffocated before getting off the boat. Two of the deckhands were not awakened until the boat was wrapped in flames, and the unfortunate men perished in their beds. Their charred remains were plainly discerned by those on board the mailboat before the steamer went down. The chambermaid had a very narrow escape. It seems that she did not awake until it was too late to make her escape to the deck, and with great presence of mind she rushed up stairs and gained the hurricane roof. She was discovered by those on the shore, and urged to jump into the river, but the frantic woman heeded not their advice, and had apparently resigned herself to the terrible fate that awaited her, when two of the heroic officers of the boat ascended the side of the burning steamer and rescued her from her perilous position.

Capt. F. F. Logan, of the Taylor, succeeded in reaching the office, and had secured the money from the safe, but, on getting out, ran against a table and let it drop. He was nearly suffocated with the smoke, and barely escaped with his life. The amount lost from the safe is $4,000 in money, and a draft for $5,000.

The W. G. Taylor arrived from New Orleans on Monday, and had contemplated leaving for Nashville last evening, but the falls pilot failed to arrive at the appointed time, and the trip was delayed until this morning. She was loaded with government supplies, consisting of bacon, iron, and medicines, valued at about $100,000. She was built at St. Louis about six years ago, and was owned by Capt. Logan, and three other parties residing in that city. Her capacity was 1,300 tons, and she was valued at $50,000. We are informed that there was a small insurance upon her in one of the offices at St. Louis. The boat burned in less than one hour, and not a single article was saved.

The timely precautions of the officers of the mail boat General Lytle, in cutting their lines and dropping down the river, saved her from from catching fire from the Taylor.

The towboat Robert Lee was cut from her mooring by some unknown party, and drifted alongside the Taylor with her freight of human lives. She was almost instantly wrapped in flames from the burning steamer, and the five men escaped by jumping into the river before she got out in the river.

The Captain and First Engineer, it seems, were not awakened until the boat was partially burned. They were seen to jump from the wreck, and the Captain of the mailboat dispatched a skiff to save them, but they sank before the boat reached them.

Capt. David H. Rhodes is a citizen of Keysport, twelve miles above Pittsburg, at which place he leaves a family to lament his untimely end. The first engineer, Mr. George James, was also a man of family, and resided at Lawrenceville, Pa.

The Robert Lea was owned by Captain Rhodes, and valued at $20,000, upon which there is no insurance. She was burned to the water's edge, and sank near the head of the canal. It is believed that her machinery is not materially damaged, and, if the river recedes, may be saved.

The flames from the burning steamers illuminated the sky for miles around, and the scene is described as surpassing in painful grandeur anything ever witnessed at our levee. The wreck of the ill-fated steamer was visited this morning by crowds of people, eager to learn the most minute particulars of the sad disaster.

The officers and crew of the Daniel G. Taylor have been rendered almost penniless by this catastrophe, as all they possessed in money and wardrobe was aboard the steamer, and all went down with her.

The second clerk of the Taylor, Mr. James H. Hunt, of St. Louis, who was reported missing this morning, is safe.

We have heard various causes assigned as to the origin of the fire, but they are all conjectures, and as some of them implicate different parties we abstain from giving them publicity. Several different reports are afloat also regarding the party who cut the lines of the Robert Lea, but as yet nothing is definitely known, and, as there will, in all probability, be an examination into the causes that led to this deplorable affair, we withhold everything tending to implicate any person.

JUSTICE TO THE RANK AND FILE.—General Burnside, in his recent speeches in New York and Boston, paid merited tributes to the common soldiers of our armies, who, as he truly remarked, are too often forgotten in the bestowment of honors for victorious achievements. The General stated a fact well known to all military men when he said that the private soldiers were "exposed to danger and death far more than their officers;" and that they "had to risk their lives an hundred times where he incurred that hazard once." Often when the men in the ranks are standing amid the pelting storm of the battle, looking death steadfastly in the face, the General, from the necessity of the case, which requires him to direct the operations of the whole field, occupies a much less exposed position. That fine sense of justice which prompted Gen. Burnside to bestow deserved praise on the rank and file is the secret of his firm hold on the affections of the troops which he has commanded.

☞ Texas presents a sad picture of the ravages of civil war. A rebel secret society, called the "Sons of the South," are actively engaged in ferreting out Union men, whom they murder or drive into exile across the Rio Grande. Indian raids are of frequent occurrence in the border counties, but these excite less terror than the rebel conscription, to avoid which many of the German settlers have fled to the woods. No fewer than 75,000 Texans have been called to arms, of whom 50,000 have been seized or placed *hors de combat*. Many lie in Southern or Northern hospitals, and some are prisoners. The advent of General Hamilton is hailed by the Union men with a joy that only those can appreciate who have been made the victims of rebel persecution.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—A man named Lindsay was killed on the Pittsburg and Cleveland railroad, between Bridgeport and Martinsville, on Monday night, by being run over by a freight train. At the time of the accident Lindsay was walking on the track, and it is thought he was intoxicated. The deceased resided near Warren.

STRANGE MURDER IN SUFFIELD, CONN.—Mr. Luther Adams, a wealthy farmer of Suffield, Conn., killed an Irishman named William Brown, who had been in his employ several months, last Sunday. Some time ago, Brown, who is represented as being *non compos*, presented a bill of $16 for work, which Adams, who is said to be penurious, refused to pay. At various times the hired man has threatened Mr. A., and last Sunday while the latter was splitting wood in his shed, he was approached by Brown, who, with a cudgel in his hand, demanded payment, or he would beat his brains out. Thereupon Mr. A. struck him with the axe, and, after he fell, beat him horribly about the head, until the thought that he was a murderer flashed across his mind. He then went quietly to the house and waited for the officers to arrest him, which was done about eleven o'clock on Sunday night. Mr. Adams is sixty-nine years of age, and unmarried. His property is valued at about $20,000.

The Springfield Republican, from which we gather these facts, adds:

A strange fatality attends the place where this dreadful crime was enacted. Near this spot Adams's father committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear; in this house a woman also committed self-murder by hanging herself in a door-way; not many years later, a woman, also in this house, died with scarcely a moment's warning; and five or six years ago a negro named Andrew Martin, formerly of this city, fell from a load of hay, on the same premises, and broke his neck. Besides all this, the house has been robbed two or three times, in one case by two men named Solomon Nelson and Michael Sullivan, who had worked for Adams but had not received their full wages.

They entered his bed-room in the night and threatened to shoot him if he did not give them all they asked. A woman, who was aroused by the noise and boldly entered the room, was shot, the ball shattering her wrist. The men became frightened and fled, but were afterwards caught and sentenced to twenty-one years in the State prison. To all the gloomy memories which cling to this old house in Suffield another more horrible than any of the rest is now added. It will not be strange if the popular superstition that the place is haunted will hereafter be yet more firmly believed.

THE SITUATION AT CHARLESTON.—The New York Herald relates some interesting facts derived from a highly respectable lady who left Charleston on the 11th ult. Her statement corroborates all that has been reported of the sufferings and privations of the people of that doomed city, and indicates an early surrender through sheer necessity, if Gilmore's guns do not effect it very speedily:

From the Battery, formerly the fashionable promenade, up to the middle portion of the city, Gilmore's shells have burst in every direction, penetrating nearly all the houses, demolishing some entirely, and compelling the people to crowd into the more distant quarters.

Many of the most elegant residences on the Battery have been laid in ruins, and others unroofed and torn in every conceivable manner. All the stores on the principal streets have been more or less injured by Union shells and Greek fire. All the hotels except the Pavilion have been rendered so insecure that they are shut up, and no boarding can be had in the whole city except at two boarding houses and the Pavilion hotel. The charge is ... at the former and ... at the latter. All the principal churches are badly damaged.

The rebel guns had seemed to have been aimed chiefly at the spire of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, the most conspicuous object in the central part of the city; but though the shells had hit almost everything in that vicinity, the church had escaped untouched. The accuracy of our firing was a matter of much surprise to the people.

The inhabitants, although they have been counselled to abandon much of the city, seem to take their most chances with great *sang froid*.

When the bombardment first began, the people were terrified beyond description. Men, women, and children rushed out of their houses in wildest dismay. Everything animate and inanimate was cleared out to places of safety as fast as horse-flesh could carry it. Gunpowder being scarce, some poor people make a business of gathering up the non-exploding shells and selling them to the Government.

The lady describes the "Merry Christmas" which Gilmore gave them. The shelling commenced about midnight and continued till noon. The furious missiles showered down upon the city and burst in every direction, and with such intense noise and force as to shake the buildings to their foundations. Windows were shattered to atoms, and the doors and shutters unhinged. Greek fire filled some of the streets and set many buildings on fire. The people were thrown into a perfect panic. Women who had before manifested remarkable pluck ran through the streets shrieking in the most terrific tones.

The shelling takes place regularly at 10 A. M., at 4 P. M., and at midnight, continuing each time about two hours. The principal buildings of the city have been badly damaged. Many of the best residences and some of the school houses have been turned into hospitals for the sick and wounded.

PRICES IN CHARLESTON.

This lady gave the price of a plain outfit for herself of country North Black crape for bonnet very plain, $50; common delaine dress, 12 yards, $112; row silk gloves, $10; crape veil, $15; a pair of shoes, $45; total, $232. She paid $84 for 12 yards of calico. She reports some of the necessary articles, some of which are: brown sugar, $4 per lb; black tea, $14; green tea, $20; coffee, $14; butter, $5; flour, per barrel, $130 to $150; men's boots, $150 per pair, &c, &c.

She represents that there is a large amount of suppressed Union sentiment in Charleston. She believes that many who are intense secessionists in public are so from expediency. Multitudes in private pray for the coming of the "Yankees." She often heard the soldiers exclaim, "I wish to God the rebellion would stop some way or other—don't care much whether North or South conquers, so long as peace comes."

Every able-bodied man who is not a foreigner is conscripted by military force. She saw forty batteries round the city, and others being constructed by the negroes. She says the Union prisoners are treated with great brutality.

THE LATE GENERAL LYTLE.—A correspondent writes to the Boston Courier: "I cannot refrain from sending you the following bit, an extract from a private letter received from a relative of the late William H. Lytle, of Cincinnati. It will speak for itself:"

Cousin Will's sisters were much affected by the kindness with which his remains were treated by the Confederates. A Confederate surgeon, who identified him, cut off some of his hair to send to his sisters. They also sent his private papers, watch, chain, and money. They had his grave marked with a slab, and when the metallic coffin was sent for the body, placed it tenderly in it. They had covered the wounds in his face, first with green leaves, then with lacenet and a fine cambric handkerchief. His remains were escorted to the lines by sixteen Confederate officers, none under the rank of Colonel.

Death of Governor Gamble.—Hon. Hamilton Rowan Gamble, the Provisional Governor of Missouri, died at ten o'clock yesterday, at his mansion in this city. Since the casual fracture of his arm, during a trip East last summer, His Excellency has been in a more or less prostrated condition. Recovering at last sufficiently to reach his home, he was compelled to resign himself to medical care and to keep his room. Within a few weeks it has been painfully evident to his friends that his situation was critical. Age, cares, and a weakened constitution left him without the recuperative energy to combat his disease, which lately assumed a pulmonary character. Saturday his recovery was considered almost hopeless, and his youngest son, absent at college, was telegraphed for to come home. Governor Gamble was in his sixty-sixth year.
St Louis Democrat, 31st.

It is the law in Japan that no fir or cypress tree can be cut down without the permission of a magistrate, and for every full-grown tree that is felled a sappling must be planted.

COVE OYSTERS, MACKEREL, &c.
200 CASES Baltimore 1lb cans Cove Oysters;
200 cases do 2lb cans do do;
200 kits No. 1 Nova Scotia Mackerel;
300 kits No. 2 do do do;
500 boxes No. 1 Herring;
Just received and for sale by
NOCK, WICKS, & CO.

RIO COFFEE—100 bags Rio Coffee received this day direct from Baltimore and for sale by
TERRY & CO. 518 Main st.

SORGHUM MOLASSES.
25 BBLS strictly prime Sorghum in store and for sale low by
JNO. H. GRIFFITH,
No. 312 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

GROCERIES—
300 bags Rio, Java, and Mocha Coffee;
...hhds N. O. Cuba, and P. R. Sugar;
600 hhds Yellow and White do;
In store and for sale by
JAMES TODD, 321 Main st.

SHOW CASES
A GOOD ASSORTMENT READY FOR DELIVERY at WM. F. WOOD'S
Wall-Paper Store, Third st., above Main.

VENETIAN BLINDS,
OF ALL SIZES AND COLORS CAN BE HAD on short notice at WM. F. WOOD'S
Wall-Paper Store, Third st., above Main.

WALLPAPER
NEW STYLES SPRING GOODS.—OUR NEW stock has been received and will be found to contain all the choicest patterns in the Eastern market. We will sell at the very lowest rates.
WM. F. WOOD,
Third st., above Main.

A FEW MORE LEFT
OF THOSE
ELEGANT SETS OF HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE FURS;
ALSO
STONE MARTEN, FITCH, ROCK MARTEN, CONEY, and WATER MINK CAPES, CUFFS, and MUFFS;
MILITARY HATS AND CAPS, SHOULDER-STRAPS, and HAVERSACKS in great variety at
WM. E. OSBORN'S,
225 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Toy Drums.
1,000 TOY DRUMS, 3 sizes. Wholesale and retail at low prices.
D. P. FAULDS,
d19 j&b 223 Main st., bet. Second and Third

Piano-Fortes.
30 PIANOS just received and for sale at low prices by D. P. FAULDS,
d19 j&b tfeb22 223 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

STEINWAY'S PIANOS.

MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS FROM THE factory of Steinway & Sons and others received by
D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent.
f6 j&b 223 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

L. B. GRIGSBY, Late Col. 24th Ky. V. Inf'y. | J. F. ROBINSON, jr., Late Q. M. Gen'l of Ky.
GRIGSBY & ROBINSON,
GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENTS
LEXINGTON, KY.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE COLlection of Quartermaster's and Commissary's Vouchers and Receipts, Pay and Bounty due discharged and deceased Soldiers, and Claims of all other kinds. We have been able to secure ... counsel in Washington City when needed. Address
GRIGSBY & ROBINSON.

P. L. BROWN, Late of Browne, Stout, & Butler. | R. A. BUTLER, Late of Brown, Stout, & Butler. | THOS. S. BROWN, Late of Jones Kissick & Co.
BROWN, BUTLER, & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 44 Walnut Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GROCERIES.
TEAS—... half chest Y. H. and Imp. Tea;
... do Oolong do;
For sale by BROWN, BUTLER, & CO.,
44 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
COFFEE—... prime to choice Rio (Green bags);
... Java do;
For sale by BROWN, BUTLER, & CO.,
44 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
SUGAR—... hhds good prime and choice Cuba, P. R., and N. O., for sale by
BROWN, BUTLER, & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
MOLASSES—
1,000 bbls New York and Philadelphia Sirups;
... (10 gallon) Baltimore do;
300 bbls New Orleans Molasses;
For sale by BROWN, BUTLER, & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
SPICES—
200 bags Pepper;
20 bags Pimento;
For sale by BROWN, BUTLER, & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. P. CROPPER. C. B. PATTON. W. B. RUSSELL.
CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.,
PRODUCE BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
AND AT
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Cor. Clark and South Water sts.
All orders sent to our house, either in Louisville or Chicago, will receive prompt attention. Consignments solicited.
D. P. CROPPER. C. B. PATTON. W. B. RUSSELL.
H. F. WHITE.

GEO. R. PATTON,
GRAIN DEALER
AND
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 120 Fourth st., bet. Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Keeps constantly on hand for sale, and is receiving only large supplies of Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuff, Apples, Onions, Potatoes, Dried Fruit, White Beans, baled Straw, Sweet and Crab Cider.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
THE NEXT SESSION OF MISSES H. & L. BARBAROUX'S SCHOOL will commence on the 1st of February, 1864, at their School-rooms, in the building on the northeast corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.
Misses of all ages are admitted. Instruction given in all the higher English branches, including Mathematics, &c. Special attention is also paid to the Primary department, which is under the immediate supervision of one of the ladies. Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, also in Vocal Music, French, Drawing, and Painting.
Arrangements have been made by the ladies to secure the services of competent assistants as their pupils increase in number.
For terms, circulars, &c., apply at the School-rooms ... the home of ... A. M. and 3 P. M., or at the residence of the ladies, on the east side of Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut. j21 dif&sna

WHISKEY.
30 BBLS 9-YEAR OLD COPPER WHISKEY;
50 bbls 7-year-old do do;
100 bbls 5-year-old do do;
100 bbls 3-year-old do do;
... bbls 2-year-old do do;
All of the very best make. In store and for sale by
J. ANTHONY & CO., 125 Wall st.

BRANDY—
10 ½ pipes A. Seignette Brandy;
20 ¼ " Cognac do;
25 ¼ " Guard, Dupuy, & Co. Brandy;
40 bbls N. Y. Brandy;
In store and for sale by
JOHN R. GHEENS & BRO.

ATTENTION!
"SOUTHERN HISTORY—Confederate Report of Battles—Official."
"My Farm of Edgewood" and "Dream Life," by Ik. Marvel.
"Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces" by Jean Paul.
"Borcer and Bastile," by Guy Livingston.
And Ben's edition of "Russia," by Karasman, Tooke, and Sugar.
Just received and for sale by
L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main st.

CIGARS—
20,000 Henry Clay;
20,000 S. H. & C.;
15,000 Conchillas;
15,000 7th Reg't;
15,000 Figaro;
10,000 Inspetado; for sale by
MURRELL, CASTLEMAN, & CO.

MADDER—2 casks Madder received this day by
GARDNER & CO.

JAVA COFFEE—50 bags Rio and Java for sale by
HIBBITT & SON.

CANDLE-WICK—500 lbs for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

SARDINES—20 cases ¼'s received this day by
GARDNER & CO.

HAMS, SIDES, AND SHOULDERS—
3,000 country canvased Hams;
10,000 lbs clear Sides;
10,000 lbs country Shoulders; for sale by
GARDNER & CO.

CODFISH—50 boxes (100 lbs each) just received by
GARDNER & CO.

RICE—Patna and Rangoon, in barrels and bags, for sale by A. RAWSON & CO.

CANDLES—250 boxes star, for sale by
A. RAWSON & CO.

450 BAGS Rio, Java, and Mocha Coffee;
250 packages new Mackerel;
300 do Golden Sirup, bbls, ½ bbls do, & kegs;
550 bbls hard and soft white Sugar;
15 hhds Porto Rico, N. O., and Cuba Sugars;
In store and for sale by
JAMES TODD.

CRAB CIDER—A few bbls very fine on consignment and for sale by
J. MONKS & CORB, 635 Main st.

SUGAR—
300 bbls Yellow Sugar;
200 bbls White do;
50 hhds P. R. do; for sale by
JAMES TODD, 321 Main st.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

☞ Our troops in front of and at Chattanooga have been doing nothing for a long time. They are doing nothing now. There seems to be no probability of their doing anything for some time to come. They are, no doubt for good reason, in a state of apparently chronic inactivity. Mud-bound or weather-bound, they are making themselves as comfortable as they possibly can in winter-quarters.

In the meanwhile the rebel army, lately Bragg's, now Johnston's, is evidently active. The authorities of the army of the Cumberland don't know where it is. They have been hunting for it to a distance of forty-five miles, but can't find it. They indulge in all manner of guesses as to what has become of it. Some of them may fancy that it has vanished into thin, blue air, but it is probably a living, palpable reality in gray coat and breeches. We apprehend that it will be heard of before long. If not, all the better.

Whilst our great army at Chattanooga are eating their rations, and the horses and mules their forage, transported there at vast trouble and expense, a comparatively small force is commanded to occupy Knoxville and was but lately commanded to hold possession of all Eastern Tennessee. But the occupation of East Tennessee beyond Knoxville was found impossible. Our troops, thrust forward beyond that stronghold, have been driven back into it by the overwhelming numbers of Longstreet, who, as we said yesterday, was at the last dates threatening the stronghold itself. What his strength is we suppose that no one on the Federal side knows, but we see it stated, that, two weeks ago, trains were continually thundering into the vicinity of his camp, every one laden to its utmost capacity with reinforcements from Lee's army of Virginia. Still no movement is made from Chattanooga for the succor of the beleaguered army at Knoxville.

It has been well known for some time that the rebel Government would bend its utmost energies to the recovery of East Tennessee, its possession being absolutely necessary to the subsistence of the rebel armies. And Longstreet has now had possession of it long enough to strip it of all the subsistence for man and beast that it contained. No adequate or even seemingly adequate measures have been adopted to prevent this important and very disastrous result. If Longstreet, with the legions at his command, can capture Knoxville and the army there or drive the army back, the whole of East Tennessee will be as much under rebel control and at rebel mercy as it ever was, and the conquering General, whose army seems capable of moving in all sorts of weathers, caring as little for rain as ducks and as little for mud as mud-turtles, can come at once into Kentucky. And, if he has the force that he is generally believed to have, we cannot see, with our unscientific eye, what is to prevent him from leaving a portion of his troops in front of Knoxville to keep Foster in check and coming into Kentucky through some of the numerous gaps in the Cumberland mountains with another and a larger portion. This undoubtedly is the height of the rebel ambition, and they will work in winter as well as in summer to achieve the object.

At present the magnates of the rebellion lie to each other and to the people in sonorous words and they know that they are doing so. The time must soon come when the mask will be thrown off, and the truth uttered, notwithstanding the shame and sorrow. Who will begin? Is Jefferson Davis man enough for this? —*Army and Navy Journal.*

If Jefferson Davis or any one of half a dozen rebel leaders should suddenly declare the rebellion to be a failure, the war, with all its attendant sacrifices and miseries, would be ended in a month. And if, then, Abraham Lincoln would proclaim that, upon laying down their arms, every man in the South should have his rights under the Constitution, the rebellion would cease in another month, and he become the acknowledged and venerated President of all the thirty-four States. If we were in the place of either of these men, that is just what we would do, and claim a seat in heaven upon the score of good works. —*Nashville Press.*

And you would deserve it; but, alas! neither Jefferson Davis nor Abraham Lincoln, in the words of the Army and Navy Journal, is "man enough for this." Between the two and their respective instigators, we are driven still to fight on toward the bitter end, with a bitter probability of reaching it some day, unless the people lawfully expel Abraham Lincoln from the high place whose powers he has so fearfully abused, and seat therein one who loves the government of our fathers as deeply as he hates the rebellion against it. This it will be the privilege as it will be the duty of the people to do at the coming Presidential election. Our brave soldiers in the field will take care of Jefferson Davis. Let our faithful citizens at home take care of Abraham Lincoln. Thus will be performed the whole duty of patriotism.

☞ The rebel Government lately came to the determination to retain its present armies in the field by a sweeping legislative act providing that all persons in the Confederate service shall continue so till the end of the war. It has now come to the resolution to put into the ranks all who have hitherto furnished substitutes. The men of the Confederate armies were induced to enlist for a specified length of time under the clearly implied pledge on the part of their Government, that, at the end of that time, they should be allowed to return to their homes, and tens of thousands, on being drafted, procured substitutes, paying enormous prices, not less in many instances than five thousand dollars per man, with the clear and distinct understanding, that, by this means, they themselves would be exempted from service, and yet now all who enlisted and all who have hired substitutes are forced to serve. It is treachery unequalled, perfidy unparalleled.

The rebel papers have from the first shown themselves capable of standing and even applauding almost everything done by their Government, but even they, even the organs at Richmond, are howling, some of them fiercely and some of them dismally, over this relentless despotism, while the people, according to all accounts, seem stirred and agitated and incensed almost to the point of open insurrection. There may be a rebellion within the rebellion. Then there may be a rebellion inside that. The South may find herself blessed or cursed with half a dozen rebellions, each one inside of another like a nest of boxes. Having gone mad for rebellion, she may get as much in that line as will more than satisfy her mania.

☞ The recent opinion of the Supreme Court of Indiana on the war powers of the President of the United States is a very able and conclusive paper. The homage this court pays to the Constitution is sincere and noble. Would it were less singular than it is; but unhappily it in this particular forcibly reminds us of the homage paid to Jupiter by an eccentric Englishman of whom Smollett tells. Being in the Campidoglio at Rome, the humorist made up to the bust of Jupiter, and bowing very low, exclaimed, in the Italian language: "I hope, sir, if ever you get your head above water again, you will remember that I paid my respects to you in your adversity." The Supreme Court of Indiana will certainly deserve a like remembrance from our dethroned Jupiter, if he ever gets his "head above water again," as we trust and believe he will. The people have it in their power to restore him at the ballot-box in next November; and we cannot believe they will reject the glorious opportunity.

☞ A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says that "the rebels at Mobile are working like beavers upon their fortifications." But we guess that all the beavers in the world never built as many dams as the rebels utter.

☞ It is thought that those who recently set fire to Jeff Davis's house intended merely to smoke the creature out.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

Room No. 40, Capital Hotel, Frankfort, Feb. 5, 1864. }

As Owen county is now in *our* Congressional District, it comes more peculiarly under my charge, and therefore I must defend it from the impression created by recent rumors in relation to guerilla raids within its borders. The late outrages were committed in Grant county, some fifteen or twenty miles from the line of Owen, and Mr. Simpson, who was bushwhacked and killed, held an appointment as the Provost Marshal of Grant county. The people of Owen are not very elevated in the scale of loyalty, it is true, but when the proverb tells us that the devil is not so black as he is painted, we can certainly feel that all the rebel sympathizers in Owen are not such incarnate fiends as Mose Webster, and I am confident that a large majority of its citizens would be glad to hear of his arrest and punishment.

The Representative of Owen in the present Legislature, Dr. English, has by all his votes afforded all the aid he possibly could to the suppression of the partisan bands which are composed of murderers and horse-thieves, and Senator Grover has grown into favor with me for the very creditable policy he has pursued during the session. Let us hope that the utter prostration of the rebel cause and the determination of Gov. Bramlette to enforce the laws and restore quiet at all hazard, will result in the return of the misguided people of Owen to their duties as good citizens. They will have to do so, or leave the country, and for every murder and robbery committed, they will be held to a just accountability. The State government has the resolve, and will soon have the power to compel obedience to the laws and to protect the lives and property of our citizens. Those who now fancy they can commit the most revolting crimes with impunity will soon find that they are greatly mistaken, and, once in the meshes of the law, they will be punished to the fullest extent of the penalties imposed upon their crimes.

A bill from the House Committee on Propositions and Grievances was taken up yesterday and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It relates to the sheriffs and clerks of the State, who, from 1850 to 1861, are alleged to have paid to Thomas S. Page, when Auditor, large amounts of public revenue, believing that he was authorized to receive them, which he appropriated to his private purposes. Motions now are pending, for the repayment of these sums, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and the bill provides that if judgments are rendered against such sheriffs and clerks and their sureties, the Governor is authorized through the Attorney-General, at his discretion, to suspend proceedings under any execution issued under the judgments until the reassembling of the present or the next General Assembly, provided that before the suspension is ordered, the sheriffs, clerks, and sureties shall consent to it in writing, to be filed with the motions, and agree that such suspension shall not in any way directly or indirectly, impair or lessen any right or release any lien which the Commonwealth may acquire by the institution of the motions, the obtention of the judgments or the issuing of the executions.

I noticed the other day the introduction of a bill in the House to raise the salaries of all the State officers. When brought up for discussion, it was laid on the table by a large majority, which I regret, for it seems to me utterly impossible for the incumbents to support families here on the stipend allowed them—miserable enough in ordinary times, but now hardly enough to purchase provisions, to say nothing of clothing, house rent, taxes, and other things, which the absolutism of law and necessity render as inevitable as death.

The bill reported by Mr. Alf. Allen, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to establish a Claim Agency for Kentucky in the City of Washington, which was recommitted, has been amended in several important particulars. It prohibits the agent from receiving any fee for services, and from dealing in any claim. The agent, before entering upon the duties of his office, must give bond, with security approved by the Governor, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and, upon such bond, any one aggrieved may maintain a suit for any breach of the agent's duty. The agent's compensation is fixed at two hundred dollars per month, and he is allowed to charge for prosecuting the claims of persons who are not soldiers, their widows, heirs, or legal representatives, any fee agreed upon with the claimant, not exceeding ten per cent on the amount of claim allowed. The importance of this bill has attracted the attention of our members of Congress, as will be seen by the following letter from Washington addressed to Governor Bramlette:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, members of Congress from Kentucky, beg leave most respectfully to assure your Excellency that, from our experience here, and the increasing correspondence and demands of our constituents at home, it is utterly impossible for us to give such service, with visiting the departments, and have a reasonable portion of our time devoted to the House and the legislation of Congress. Other States have a military correspondent and commissioner stationed here to overlook their interest and claims growing out of this war; bounties, pensions, and various other claims and interests. Our State have a large interest involved, where they have *insufficient* or no *vouchers* given by our army, that we hope to have provided for by law; and these must have the attention of some one here during the *vacations* and sittings of Congress. You will readily conceive the necessity for this, and unless this shall be provided for, as soon as a law shall provide for their payment, the necessitous and small claims will be overlooked and never paid. There is a large debt due the people of Kentucky by the Federal Government. It will never be paid without some agency of this kind, and appropriate laws which we hope to pass. Other States have ascertained, and either paid or assumed to pay, *their people*, and, so far as we know, have always been indemnified by the General Government. We, therefore most respectfully ask you to bring this subject before our Legislature, under the influence of your recommendation, according to your own sound discretion.

Very respectfully and kindly yours,
H. GRIDER,
A. HARDING,
R. MALLORY,
W. H. WADSWORTH,
BRUTUS J. CLAY,
W. H. RANDALL,
GEO. H. YEAMAN,
G. CLAY SMITH,
LUCIEN ANDERSON.

Mr. Ward, from a select committee, has reported a bill to guard the elective franchise. It provides that any elective officer who shall unlawfully refuse to permit a qualified voter to exercise his rights shall be subject to fine and imprisonment, forfeit any office he holds, and be thereafter disqualified for holding office. The same penalty is attached to any person who shall prevent or attempt to prevent any qualified voter from voting by force or threats of personal violence or injury to the voter, or his family or property. It provides also a similar punishment for any person, other than lawfully appointed officers, who shall hold an election or act as an officer thereof, and for any persons who shall by threats or force prevent or attempt to prevent legal officers from holding an election. Our civil war has rendered necessary a wide range of legislation, but there is no law yet suggested which is more important than this. The purity of the ballot-box, like the virtue of a woman, must be unspotted; and the attempts of rebel sympathizers, or those who have expatriated themselves by complicity with the rebellion, in either civil or military employment, to interfere with or control our elections, must be arrested; and this bill takes proper precautions to effect it.

Senator Sampson has proposed a joint committee to revise the rules as to the regulation of the two branches of the General Assembly when in joint session. No one who witnessed the ballots for United States Senator can doubt the imperative necessity for some action on this subject, both to save the consumption of time and for the personal convenience of members, by saving the useless interchange of messages between the two Houses and the comparison of their votes.

I saw with regret that Congress had treated rather cavalierly a proposition to retire Gen. Robert Anderson on full pay. A joint resolution is before the Legislature asking Congress to do that act of justice to the veteran soldier, who has lost all his property by his adhesion to the Union cause, and is dependent upon the emoluments of his office for the support of himself and family. The hero of Fort Sumpter should not ask this in vain.

The bill to authorize the construction of a railroad from some point on the Louisville and Frankfort road to the city of Covington was reported this morning by Senator Mallory, and passed. The importance of this measure suggests that it should receive the early attention of the House, in order to allow the work to be commenced as soon as the spring opens.

Mr. DeHaven, the useful member from Oldham, has reported from a select committee a substitute for the act to create a relief fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers, the families of soldiers, and of disabled soldiers. This fund is to be levied by an additional tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars of property. The mode of disbursement provides that the County Courts shall hear and determine all applications for relief, and if satisfied that the applicant is entitled to it, shall place an order on its records, allowing such sum as may be deemed proper, and certify it to the Auditor for payment. The Courts upon hearing these applications are to ascertain the company, battalion, or regiment to which the soldier belongs; and his relationship to the applicant and the indigent condition of the family. The benefits of the act are applied to the surviving family of any Kentucky soldier, to a soldier disabled in service by disease or wounds, to his widow, his mother, and his motherless children, if they are in indigent circumstances. This system of pensions is a very important one, and, as the bill has been drawn must carefully to prevent imposition, it commends itself to the enlightened liberality of the Legislature.

Both Houses to-day held active business sessions and passed a large number of private bills. They will be able to take the proposed recess on the 15th, if they continue to work thus industriously.

The Assembly Hop last night was enjoyed by a very large number of ladies and gentlemen, and there is a determination to wind up the festivities of the season next week with a fancy dress hop next Thursday evening. The girls who have gone home must therefore prepare to return. Bourbon and Fayette, and Anderson and Shelby, must send here again their bright-eyed daughters. I was asked last evening to name the lady whom I thought the prettiest at the hop, but I declined, having the fate of Paris before me. I cannot, however, without danger, quote an epigram:

When I was young and debonair,
The brownest girl to me was fair,
But now I'm old and wiser grown,
The fairest girl to me is Brown.

J. S. W.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBERT L. MAITLAND, WILLIAM WRIGHT. } NEW YORK.
apr3 3&wisly

VETERAN SOLDIERS.

Officers and Soldiers

WILL FIND AT

GREEN & GREEN'S,

Corner of Main and Fourth sts.,

A LARGE AND GOOD STOCK OF

Army Hats; Army Caps; Gloves and Gauntlets.

The Caps sold by this house are all made *in the house* expressly for their retail sales, and can be relied on.
j19

F. H. HEGAN

(Old House of HEGAN & ESCOTT),
411 MAIN ST., BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH,
Manufacturer of Gilt Work and Dealer in French and American Window-Glass, Wall-Paper, Looking-Glasses, Engravings, Photograph and Ambrotype Materials.

My stock of PHOTOGRAPH and AMBROTYPE MATERIALS is as large and well-assorted as any in the market, and will be disposed of as favorably, at least, as they can be had elsewhere in the city.

The FACTORY FOR GILT WORK is fitted with the most approved machinery, and has facilities unsurpassed for furnishing all styles of Mirror and Picture Frames of new and elegant designs at the lowest rates.

ENGRAVINGS.

Particular attention is called to my assortment of fine ENGRAVINGS, colored and uncolored, to which are added the latest and best publications as they are issued by the first publishing houses of Europe and America.

Special attention given to the framing of Portraits, Photographs, Engravings, &c. aug4 dtf

W. E. SNODDY, Louisville, Ky. R. S. HOWARD, New York, Late of L. H. Short & Co., N. O.

SNODDY & HOWARD,
Commission Merchants,
15 Broad street, NEW YORK.

W. E. SNODDY will remain in Louisville and make advances upon shipments to the house in New York. Office for the present at Snoddy, Gwynn, & Co.'s Shoe Store, 614 Main street n14 dlfis

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Men's and Boys'
FINE CLOTHING,
MILITARY GOODS &C.
MAIN, OPPOSITE NATIONAL HOTEL.
jan9 d3m

LOST.

THE PERSON WHO WAS SEEN TO PICK UP A twenty dollar U. S. note in the market-house, between Third and Fourth streets, on Wednesday morning, 3d inst., will please leave it at this office and receive a reward of $5. f6 d3

LOST,

BY A SOLDIER, YESTERDAY, SOMEwhere on Main street, a POCKET BOOK, containing between $90 and $100 in greenbacks. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Pease's Drug Store, corner of Sixteenth and Market streets, or at Hospital No. 4. f6 d1*

The Fifth Thousand Now Selling.

JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS.

In one handsome volume, Vellum Cloth.

Price...... $1 25.

The great popularity which the author of these Poems has achieved, in so short a time, is probably unexampled in the history of authorship. The united sale of her volume in England and this country already amounts to ten thousand copies. "She has won for herself a home and citizenship wherever the English language is spoken."

The most renowned of our authors admit her claim to rank as a true poet.

"It seemed quite needless to praise these poems, so manifest and so charming is the talent shown in them. She has a wonderful ear and lyric facility, an eye for the beauty and significance of nature, thought that clothes itself in images, and a general intellectual strength. But the delicious melody of the verse could almost spare the other gifts." —*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

For Sale by all Booksellers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
f6 d1aw3 PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP IN THE GUN BUSINESS heretofore existing under the name of DICKSON & GILMORE terminated on the 29th of December, 1863, by the death of Mr. Dickson. The business will be conducted by the undersigned at the old stand, No. 52 Third street, between Main and Market streets. The patronage of our old customers and the public is respectfully solicited.

GUNS, PISTOLS, FISHING TACKLE, &c., at wholesale and retail.

GUNS and PISTOLS repaired in the neatest manner.
f6 d2m JAS. J. GILMORE.

S. S. MARK, G. F. DOWNS,
CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON STS.

New Spring Goods.

Received this day a small lot of seasonable Goods, to which will be added daily as the stocks are opened in New York—

SPRING WRAPPINGS;
PLAIN WHITE SATINS AND SILKS;
NEW STYLE FIGURED CHALLIES;
COLORED ALPACAS;
LADIES' AND GENT'S LINEN HDKFS;
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS;
BLACK BERE SILKS;
MISSES' AND LADIES' KID GLOVES;
FIGURED and PLAIN PERCALS and CHINTS, &c.
For sale at low prices.
f5 d5 MARK & DOWNS.

$5,000 REWARD!

WHEREAS, THE STEAMER "DANIEL G. TAYLOR," freighted with army supplies, was destroyed by fire [illegible] the rebels, in violation of the laws of war, and whereas, the authorities [illegible] the Government [illegible] offer a reward for the detection [illegible], I, by virtue of [illegible], hereby offer [illegible]

Five Thousand Dollars

to any person or persons who will give such information to the authorities as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any one of the persons concerned in the act.
ROBT. ALLEN,
Brig. Gen. & Q. M.
Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Feb. 5, 1864. f5 dtf

2,000 Gallons Catawba Wine for Sale,

LAST year's vintage, now ready for draught.
A. W. DUDLEY,
Tist. of Tho. S. Page.
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 6, 1864—1t3
Anzeiger copy and send bill to J. M. Dudley.

W. H. STOKES. J. P. MARSHALL. B. F. CHASE.

W. H. STOKES & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE, Leather Collars, &c.
(Old-established Saddlery Warehouse),
509 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Merchants and Manufacturers would find it to their interest to examine our stock before making their purchases. Orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. f5 d3m

Important Notice to Tax-Payers.

PERSONS WHO STILL OWE CITY OR RAILroad taxes for 1863 are hereby notified that, if their bills are not settled immediately, the undersigned, Collectors, will have to advertise every one of them. Their engagements with the city compel them to this course, and all who wish to avoid costs and notoriety had better take notice and act accordingly.

Office northeast corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, up stairs. Office hours from 9 till 11 A. M.
K. P. THIXTON,
D. McPHERSON,
J. B. GREGORY,
B. F. MOORE,
f5 d6 Collectors.

RUNAWAYS.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on the 3d day of Feb., 1864, two NEGRO MEN, MARTIN and ED.

DESCRIPTION.—MARTIN is about 25 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, is heavy set, and weighs about 160 pounds. He is wearing a double truss.

ED. is 24 or 25 years of age, is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, bow-legged, weighs about 140 pounds. He is black, and is impudently spoken. He is the property of Miss Ann Muir, formerly of Bardstown, Ky.

The usual rewards will be paid for their delivery to me or the delivery of either of them to me at Louisville, Ky., or their confinement in any jail in this State, so that I can get them.
MOODY & YOUNG,
Fifth street between Jefferson & Green.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1864—f5 d6*

RAN AWAY

FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, LIVING ON the Fenntain Ferry Road, a copper colored boy, named MARSHAL, about 5 feet 6 inches high, on Saturday, January 3, 1864. When he left he had on a black over-coat, gray pants, and an ash colored hat with leather and buckle of same color as the hat. His general walk is tolerably fast and body always projecting forward. His age is between 33 and 35 years. The lawful reward will be paid if said boy is delivered in the jail of Louisville.
f5 dtf M. KNADLER.

Decoyed Away.

MY SERVANT WOMAN, 15 OR 16 YEARS old, of medium height, dark copper color, with an enlargement under the left ear looking like scrofula, was taken from my home on Friday night by either white or black man, and carried away. She had on brown linsey dress, and carried with her a blue plaid gingham, but no bonnet. She may be in male attire. I will give a suitable reward for the kidnapper.
M. P. CLARKSON.
Grayson Springs, Feb. 5, 1864—d6

Breakfast Bacon and Hog Jowls.

WE HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE—
200 pieces extra new Breakfast Bacon, Usher's cutting.
200 pieces extra Hog Jowls.
BUFFMAN & DUNCAN.
West side Second st., between Main and Market.
f5 d6*

LOST,

A BLACK ARMY VALISE, marked "Lt. B. N. Hobbs, Gen'l Fry's Staff," containing clothes and other articles valuable to the owner, also important documents belonging to the 3d Brig., 1st Cav. Div. A liberal reward will be given to any one leaving the same at the L. & F. Depot. f5 dt*

For Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN WITH THREE CHILDREN, a good cook, washer, and ironer, one of the children a good sized boy. Apply to the undersigned at J. Bitto's, Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.
f5 d2* J. K. BITTO.

Copartnership.

I HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE SADDLERY, HARDWARE, and LEATHER business J. P. MARSHALL and B. F. CHASE, dating from January 29, 1864. The business will be continued at the old-established Warehouse, 509 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, under the name of W. H. STOKES & CO. f5 dtm W. H. STOKES.

SPRING BARLEY.

300 BUSHELS in store for sale by
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.
f4 d3

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF QUIGLEY, MORTON, & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Thomas Quigley. As surviving partners, we will liquidate the business of the house.
H. C. MORTON,
E. P. QUIGLEY.

AS SUCCESSORS OF QUIGLEY, MORTON, & CO., the undersigned have opened a BANKING HOUSE in Louisville under the name of HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLEY.
A. D. HUNT,
H. C. MORTON,
Feb. 1, 1864 d6 E. P. QUIGLEY.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST.

MRS. JENNIE McCREADY,

On Market street, south side, bet. Fourth and Fifth,

INTENDING TO MAKE A CHANGE IN HER business this spring, offers for sale, until the first of April, her choicest stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters in the city. A large portion of the stock is home-made. This is a rare opportunity for families to supply themselves with goods that are rapidly in rising in price.
fe13 d1m

BUCKEYE!

WE HAVE THE ENTIRE CONTROL IN KENtucky of the celebrated BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER and SWEEPSTAKES SEPARATOR. Our supply of Machines is limited. Call early to secure your Machines.
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.
f3 d5

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1864 (IT BEING County Court day), will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, before the Court-house door, in the town of Shelbyville, Ky.,

SEVEN SLAVES,

Belonging to the estate of Stephen H. Myles, deceased, to wit: Aaron, Henry, Clarissa, Ennis, Harriet, Sarah Ann, and Feb.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months given, with interest from day of sale—purchasers giving notes, with approved security, negotiable and payable at the office of the Bank of Ashland at Shelbyville, Ky.

Sale to take place between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., when due attendance will be given by
JOSEPHUS H. WILSON.
Assignee of Stephen H. Myles, deceased.
Shelbyville, Ky., Feb 3, 1864—d4

OFFICE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Louisville, Feb. 2, 1864. }

A CALL OF 15 PER CENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Bank, payable Monday, Feb. 8, 1864, is hereby made, by order of the Board.
f3 d1d R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

$5 REWARD—STOLEN,

FROM MY RESIDENCE, IN SHELBYville, Ky., a large liver colored or brown POINTER DOG, with very short tail, about the 26th December last. He answers to the call of "Buck." f3 d3* G. M. HARWOOD.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween the undersigned, under the style of WALTON & BARRET, was this day dissolved. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the old firm in liquidation only.
H. W. WALTON,
J. S. BARRET.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 28, 1864. f2 d6*

Storage.

CAN BE OBTAINED IN A GOOD DRY SUB CELLAR by applying to
HALL & LONG,
fe2 d6 3 doors above the Galt House.

LOST.

A WHITE SETTER DOG, WITH LEMon spots on both ears. Answers to the name of "Jeff." A liberal reward will be paid for his return to J. A. MILLER on Walnut street, between First and Second. f1 d6*

LOST,

OR STOLEN, ON SUNDAY NIGHT, THE 31st of January, from Stephen Bird's, Fisherville, Ky., a brown HORSE, 4 years old, 15 hands 1 inch high, both hind fetlock joints white, white star in the forehead, and long tail. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to Stephen Bird's or to Davis & Bacon's stable, Louisville. A black HORSE, with left eye blind, was stolen at the same time. f1 dtf

MONEY LOST.

LOST, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, BETWEEN my house, on Jefferson street, and the market-house, between Fifth and Sixth streets, a roll of money, principally in twenty-dollar bills, supposed to be about $110. The finder will receive half of the amount on returning the same.
C. COGGSHALL,
f4 d2 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth

SUGAR—31 hhds N. O. Sugar, new crop, just received and for sale by
f4 d6 D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

MOLASSES—75 bbls Molasses, new crop, just received and for sale by
f4 d6 D. S. BENEDICT & SON.

CHEESE—
1,500 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
500 do Hamburg do;
200 do English Dairy do;
In store and for sale by
GEO. C. HUNTER,
f4 d1m Main, bet. Third and Fourth sts.

COTTON YARNS—100 bags Pittsburg Eagle Cotton Yarns in store and for sale by
GEO. C. HUNTER,
f4 d1m Agent for Manufacturers.

CLOVER SEED—
50 bbls prime Clover-Seed;
75 bags do do;
Just received and for sale by
f4 d1z GEO. C. HUNTER.

S. T.—1860.—X.

[illegible] palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots, and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes's signature on our private U. S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. The are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
o10 deod&weow6m 202 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION
FROM
THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great numbers, calculated, by their utter worthlessness, to injure the reputation of our genuine products—to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of watches—

The FIRST has the name "AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name "APPLETON, TRACY, & CO., Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name "P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass." engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co. painted on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name "WM. ELLERY," Boston, Mass." engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass."—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch" to be sold as our Fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch;" others are named the "Appleton Watch Co.;" others the "P. S. Bartley," instead of our P. S. Bartlett, besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
j26 eod1m 182 Broadway, New York.

J. M. ROBINSON. O. T. SUTFIELD. B. F. KARSNER.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,
516 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

ARE DAILY RECEIVING ADDITIONS TO their large and well-assorted stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, &c., to which they invite the attention of city and country buyers. One of the firm now resides permanently in New York, devoting his entire time to purchasing for the house, giving us the best facilities for offering great inducements in prices. Our stock will always be found full and complete. j21 d1m

COAL! COAL!

TALBOT & AIKIN,
Dealers in best quality of
PITTSBURG COAL,
Office on Third st., near Main
(KELLOGG'S OLD STAND).
☞ Coal promptly delivered. jan25 1stf

COLT'S BELT PISTOLS,
COLT'S POLICE PISTOLS,
COLT'S NAVY PISTOLS,
SMITH & WESSON'S CARTRIDGE PISTOLS,
ADAMS'S ENGLISH REVOLVERS,
COLT'S AND SMITH & WESSON'S PISTOLS, silver and gold plated, with ivory and pearl stocks, in rosewood cases, suitable for presents or testimonials to officers.
A. B. SEMPLE & SONS,
ls d6tis Corner Main and Sixth streets.

NAPOLEON GRAINED BOOTS,
Grained and enamelled legs;
GRAINED CAVALRY BOOTS,
Plain and fancy tops;
MEN'S FINE CALF BOOTS,
Welted and lap soles;
On hand in great variety and for sale low by
R. M. INGALLS,
j15 d1m 20* 436 Main st.

The Central House Furnishing Emporium.

MRS. A. C. ROGERS & SON HAVE JUST OPENED a general house furnishing store at 213 Fourth street, east side, between Market and Main, where persons can find a very large assortment of everything money can buy, comfort demand or convenience merit, in the way of Silver-plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Britannia, Planished and Japanned Ware, Wolters, Table Cutlery, Tin Ware, &c.

This is just the store our citizens have long demanded for their convenience. The assortment is full and complete. Mrs. A. C. Rogers & Son extend a cordial invitation to all their friends and acquaintances to call and see them at their Emporium. No. 213 Fourth street, east side, between Main and Market.
13 d6

WOOL HATS.

A LARGE LINE OF WOOL HATS FOR SALE at factory prices by
R. M. INGALLS,
j15 dis20* 436 Main st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S, WOmen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes for sale low to close consignment by
R. M. INGALLS,
j15 dis20* 436 Main st.

NEW DENTAL PLATE.

THE ADVANTAGES OF VULCANite over metal for Dental Plates have rendered it deservedly popular. The only objectionable feature has always been its *bulkiness.* This is now entirely overcome and *greater strength secured* in a new improvement of Dr. McCLELLAND'S, for which letters patent have been issued. Specimens may be seen at the rooms of Dr. McClelland, on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut. j29 d3mis

For City Tax Collector.

A. RAMMERS is a candidate for City Tax Collector in the Eastern District at the April election.
f1 dte*

Country Lard and Bacon Shoulders.

WE HAVE IN STORE A SUPERIOR LOT OF Bacon Shoulders, also a lot of country Lard in barrels and tierces. For sale to the trade.
MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG,
f4 d6 No. 222 Main st.

30 BAGS PENNSYLVANIA BUCKWHEAT FLOUR in store and for sale by
f1 d3 D. H. COWAN.

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Co. of New York
Net Assets......$1,730,000.

Arctic Insurance Co. of New York.
Net Assets......$520,000.

Metropolitan Insurance Co. of New York.
Net Assets......$[illegible]

Springfield Insurance Co. of Springfield, Mass
Net Assets......$425,000.

Massasoit Insurance Co. of Springfield, Mass.
Net Assets......$[illegible]

Providence Washington Insurance Co. of Providence, R. I.
Net Assets......$365,000.

Charter Oak Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct.
Net Assets......$320,000.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
Net Assets......$[illegible]

FIRE, CARGO, and LIFE INSURANCE given in the above first class Companies, and losses promptly and equitably adjusted by

J. L. DANFORTH,
Insurance Agent and Notary Public,
jy17 eod1y Office corner Main and Bullitt sts.

H. W. WILKES, JR.,
406 Main st., north side, near Fourth.

Mill and Factory Findings,
Rubber Belting,
Leather Belting,
Bolting Cloth,
Machine Cards,
Carding Machines,
Cotton Gins,
Cotton Warps,
Wove Wire Screenery,
Cotton Cards,
Gum Hose and Packing,
Sheet Metals (all kinds),
Lace Leather and Rivets,
Wires of all kinds,
Sieves, Riddles, & Screens,
Fan Mill Materials,

With all other articles necessary for
FACTORIES, FOUNDERIES, RAILROADS, MILLS, &c., &c.
WOOL taken in exchange or for cash.
☞ Send for a Catalogue s21 d2nw'y

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT HAS BEEN for thirty years the Standard Remedy for

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
COUGHS and COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

No better evidence of the great curative powers of this EXPECTORANT can be offered than the grateful testimony of those who have been restored to health by its use, and the wide-spread popularity which for so long a period it has maintained in the face of all competition, and which has created a constantly increasing demand for it in all parts of the world. Here is a portion of the testimony lately received:

A CONSUMPTIVE RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Mrs. HANNAH J. PUGH, of Turman, Sullivan county, Ind., writes, under date of July 6 [illegible]:

For some months I was confined to my bed with Consumption, and during all this time, had the best medical attendance of this and adjoining counties. My case was pronounced hopeless by all of them—my right lung, being entirely gone and, one after another, they declared their inability to do anything for me. When about abandoning all hope myself of ever getting well, I was induced, through the recommendation of Mr. L. O. Shultz, of York, Clark county, Ill., and who can verify these facts, to try Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, after using which, for three months, I was entirely cured, and am now as well as ever I was in my life, and fully able to perform my daily avocations. Occasionally I used, in connection with the Expectorant, the Alterative and Sanative Pills, as the symptoms seemed to require, and I am so fully satisfied that to your preparations I am indebted for my restoration to health, that I grant you full liberty to give my case publicity, in the hope that others, now suffering from diseases similar to mine, may derive benefit from my experience.

"HOARSE HOLLOW COUGH."

Rev. NELSON COOK, of Bergen, N. J., writes:
A young man living in my house was taken with a violent cold, which settled on his lungs, causing a hoarse, hollow cough, accompanied by a burning fever. This continued for more than two weeks, when I commenced giving your Expectorant and Pills according to directions, much against the will of some of my neighbors. In the course of two or three days he began to improve, and in two weeks he was about and was soon well.

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED.

Messrs. D. G. & H. MERRIHEW write from Peoria City, Iowa, April 5, 1863:
We feel it to be our duty to say that a case has lately come under our notice in this town, where the EXPECTORANT has been used with a most beneficial result. To all present appearances, the wife of Mr. E. J. Fraser, has been permanently cured of CONSUMPTION by the faithful use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, after having been decidedly pronounced by the same. Her health has so entirely improved that she started on Monday last for California, strong and hearty.

"COMPLETELY CURED MY COLD."

Rev. B. F. HEDDEN, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., writes:
"A few weeks ago, while suffering from a very severe cold, I came so hoarse that it was with great difficulty I could speak so as to be understood. While in this condition, your EXPECTORANT not only gave me relief in due time, but in three or four days completely cured my cold entirely. I am now using it in recommending the EXPECTORANT as being in my judgment the best cough medicine before the public."

A SEVERE COLD CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

Mr. MOSES SLAYBAUGH, of Mexico, Miami county, Indiana, writes, August 7, 1863:
"Some time since I was attacked with a severe cold, which was attended with such threatening symptoms as to indicate Consumption. After trying a variety of medicines to no purpose, I at length was persuaded to procure Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, by the use of one bottle of which I was entirely cured. I therefore cordially recommend this article to all who are afflicted as I was."

IMMEDIATE AND PERMANENT RELIEF.

Mrs. J. B. FISHER, of St. Johnsville, Montgomery county, New York, writes:
"My little daughter, aged 10 years, has always been subject to cold, producing Croup, Congestion, Inflammation of the Lungs, or a severe protracted cough. Your EXPECTORANT is the only medicine that ever gave her immediate and permanent relief. I have tried other Lung Remedies but they proved useless, and a resort to your Expectorant was the only means of cure."

SPITTING OF BLOOD WITH HECTIC FEVER.

Rev. A. WIBERG, writing from Wittongen, Hanover, says:
Shortly before Christmas last, I gave two bottles of your EXPECTORANT to a man who was troubled with a very obstinate cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and hectic fever, from the combined effects of which he was becoming rapidly reduced. He had, in compliance with the advice of a physician in his neighborhood, tried various medicines, without relief, and was not inclined to look with any favor on the Expectorant. However, having persuaded him to take the two bottles home with him, I was much pleased to hear, after the lapse of a week or ten days, that my friend had entirely recovered, during which he has since received a visit from him, during which he spoke emphatically in praise of the Expectorant, and returned his thanks for my exertions in causing him to give it a trial.

"ENTIRELY CLEAR OF ANY DISEASE."

MR. PRESTON EWISE, Laconte, Harrison county, Ind., writes:
"Being afflicted with BRONCHITIS for the space of three years, to such an extent that I was obliged to relinquish the teaching of vocal music, and failing to obtain any relief from the physicians whom I consulted, I gave the Expectorant a trial. After using it for a few weeks, I was very much relieved, and, by its constant use, my throat is now entirely clear of any disease."

The EXPECTORANT and all of Dr. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES are sold by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
fel3 Wed&Sat1 mar2 Wed&Sat1

R. E. MILES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK Manufacturer,
No. 211 Main st., between Second and Third.
SIGN "GOLDEN HORSE HEAD,"

Keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Citizen and Military Saddles, &c.; single and double Harness; Stage, Wagon, and Dray Harness; Collars, Blind Bridles, &c.; also Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c. j30 d3mis

TRUSSES &c.

DR. S. N. MARSH'S CELEBRATED SELF-ADjusting Trusses are the best in use, as they adapt themselves to every motion of the body, and fit the wearer in every position.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

Dr. S. N. Marsh's Patent Graduating Supporters for the treatment of falling of the womb.

SHOULDER BRACES.

Dr. S. N. Marsh's Shoulderbraces are perfectly elastic, allowing free muscular action, and do not cut under the arm. For sale by RAYMOND & CO.,
f. eod2m No. 71 Fourth street.

A. M. ADAMS. J. C. NAUTS.

ADAMS & CO.,
North side Green, bet. Centre and Sixth sts.,
Horse-Shoeing and Blacksmithing.
au12 e d3m

R. ATKINSON,
Tobacco Factor & Commission Merchant,
NO. 72 BROOM STREET,
NEW YORK.

ADVANCES WILL BE MADE ON SHIPMENTS to above address or to Liverpool, by O. W. Thomas & Co., No. 122 West Main street n13 dtf

EXTRA S. C. HAMS.

10,000 EXTRA S. C. HAMS, just out of smoke, of our own curing, for sale low by j30 d6 McFERRAN & MENEFEE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

For Sale.

IF IMMEDIATE APPLICATION BE made, I will sell [illegible] at a bargain [illegible] COUNTRY SEAT [illegible] beautiful and [illegible] [illegible] For particulars [illegible] T. W. CHAMBERLIN, [illegible] Pike.
P. S.—[illegible] will rent for [illegible]

For Sale,

TWO OR 60 GOOD SERVICEABLE WORK HORSES. Apply [illegible] [illegible] J. H. DENNIS.

A Fine Stallion for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL MY FINE Stallion HIGHLANDER. He is in fine health and condition, unsurpassed for action, form, and style by any horse [illegible] his traits, is a beautiful brown [illegible] hands high, nine years old, and considered the best breeder in Kentucky. He has taken the first premiums at the Louisville, Shelbyville, Flemington, Eminence, and Salvisa fairs. As a saddle horse, he has no superior. His colts have proven successful at every fair at which they have been exhibited.

These wishing to purchase can see him in Shelbyville, Ky., at Mr. Tylor Elliott's stable.
f1 dtf JNO. B. BERKLEY.

For Sale or Exchange

FOR A GOOD IMPROVED FARM of equal size somewhere in the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, an improved tract of 300 acres of good wheat and corn land lying immediately on the Jeffersonville Railroad, and adjoining the town of Henryville, Clarke county, Ind. About 160 to 175 acres of this land is in cultivation, and has several dwellings and other improvements upon it. The remainder is timbered land. Apply in person or by letter to Dr. L. B. Richardson, Shelbyville, Ky. 15 d3*

Job Printing Office for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY JOB PRINTING OFFICE, located on Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at private sale, on favorable terms. If not sold before Tuesday, March 1, 1864, I will offer the same at public auction, to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock on said day. For further particulars apply to W. P. BOWEN,
f1 eodtd&w3 On the premises.

Shelby County Farm for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SMALL Farm, containing 105 acres, situated two miles northwest of Shelbyville, Ky., on a first-rate turnpike. The [illegible] is all cleared and in cultivation with the exception of 15 or 20 acres timber well set in blue grass. The dwelling is a neat, new cottage with five rooms and all necessary out-buildings. This farm is for sale until the first day of March, and if not sold before the first day of March, I will sell it to the highest bidder, on the premises. Price $60 per acre. Payments to suit the purchaser. f1 d1Mar1 F. NEEL.

Suburban Residence for Sale.

I OFFER MY RESIDENCE, SITUATED on Jackson and Kentucky streets, for sale, with all or part of the ground attached, to suit purchaser.

The buildings are of brick, well built, containing eight rooms and cellar, large stable and smoke-house, with well and cistern a few feet from kitchen door.

For terms, &c., inquire at the place or at my shoe-store, No. 212 East Market street
l1 d f PROTHAS TROXLER.

Lot for Sale.

35 BY 31 FEET, ON GRAYSON, BETWEEN THIRteenth and Fourteenth, with an old stable containing accommodations for four horses. For terms apply at Journal office. f2 d6

For Sale or Exchange,

$8,000 WORTH OF GOOD PROPERTY in a beautiful city in Ohio for property in this city. J. B. WHITMAN, Agent,
f1 dtf No. 411 Main st.

Indiana Farms for Sale

[illegible] ACRES IN CASS COUNTY, IND., one mile from Cincinnati and Chicago R. R., 40 acres cleared, log house, well watered and covered with the finest timber: no richer land to be found anywhere. This is in the Miami reserve. $18 an acre cash.

80 acres in Daviess county, covered with the finest timber, 60 miles from Louisville, and 7 miles from Ohio and Mississippi R. R. $5 an acre cash.

200 acres in Perry county, Ind., highly improved, and in a well-settled neighborhood. $25 an acre cash.

200 acres in same neighborhood, good land, but not so highly improved as the above, at $7 an acre cash.

The owner of these lands wishes to invest in Government bonds, and therefore offers them very cheap. An interview with the owner can be had on inquiry at Journal office. f1 d6

For Sale,

26¾ ACRES OF GOOD GARDENING LAND, with log house, an old orchard, and good well of water, nearly all under fence: in good neighborhood, six miles from the city, near the Salt River Road. Apply to WM. TALBOTT,
f1 d1m* Market, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE on Jefferson, between Floyd and Preston, north side. Apply to
f1 d6* F. WALTEMADE.

A Valuable Flouring-Mill for Sale,

RUN BY STEAM OR WATER, jointly or separately, on one, two, and three years' credit—interest from date with personal security and a lien retained. There are two run of 4 feet burrs, with all necessary machinery for making the best of flour, dwellings, cooper shop, stables, sheds, horse lot, garden, store spring-house, young orchard of choice fruit trees, &c., with upward of 40 acres of land attached. It is in a good wheat country, and an excellent situation for a carding machine, distillery, or any kind of manufacturing establishment that may be desired; situated in Meade county, Ky., between ¼ and ½ mile above the town of Brandenburg, and near the Ohio River.

If not sold before the 10th of March next, will on that day be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve, as the sale is made to close a partnership. F. DELEGH, LOWD, & CO., Proprietors.
Brandenburg, Ky., Jan. 30, 1864—at Mars*

377 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

FOUR MILES ABOVE MADISON, Indiana, in Carroll county, Kentucky. The land is half bottom—hills in woods and grass. Dwelling is frame, on the river bank; half dozen rooms. Barn, negro houses, ice-house filled with ice. All other houses necessary. Plenty of fruit of all kinds. Three tenements on the farm. Land enclosed with post-fence. Price $50 per acre; long time on about half the purchase money. Direct to j30 d21* WM. HALL, Milton, Ky.

For Sale,

TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES AND STABLE, near Eighth street, beyond Broadway, with 6 rooms each. Inquire at H. Block & Co.'s, Main street, near Sixth. j29 d1m*

LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND CEMETERY ENGINEERING

BENJAMIN GROVE, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND CEMETERY ENGINEER, is prepared to make Topographical Surveys and Designs for new Rural Cemeteries, Public Parks, Suburban Pleasure Grounds, Private Gardens, &c., and to lay out the same according to plan.

The numerous Cemeteries, Pleasure Grounds, and other Landscape Improvements which he has designed and laid out in this country have given satisfaction to his patrons, and he gladly relies on them in soliciting a continuance of public favor. Address
j7 d1m BENJAMIN GROVE, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale or Exchange for City Property,

A FARM IN HUNTER'S BOTTOM, Ky., containing seventy-five (75) acres, a good farm house and all other necessary buildings. For further particulars apply to S. S. Jones, Third street, Louisville, Ky.
j27 d12*

Furnished Rooms to Rent.

TWO EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS CAN be had by gentlemen in the house of a private family, without board. Apply at 609 Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut, east side. feb1 d6*

For Rent,

THE HALL OF ROBINSON LODGE, SITUATED on Eighth street, between Jefferson and Green. For particulars apply at Ninth Street Tobacco Warehouse, to j23 d1m R. W. RONALD.

Henry County Land for Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE 300 ACRES OF good land, running up within one mile of Newcastle, Ky., and in convenient distance of three depots on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

At present prices of grain the product of one crop will near pay for the land—275 acres of the land being in fine fix for corn, having been in grass for several years. Or if the purchaser should not desire to cultivate it, the grass can be rented for pasture at 8 per cent interest on the price of the land.

The location, price, &c., make this a very desirable and safe investment. For any information in person or by letter, address A. O. Brannin, Louisville, or E. P. King, Shelby county, Ky.
j22 d17* E. BROWN

Suburban Residence for Rent,

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF JUDGE OLDHAM, on the Bardstown Turnpike Road, opposite to Mr. Isaac Everett's, with garden and stable lot attached, consisting of eight acres of ground. Possession given the middle of February. Apply to Barry Coleman, at the office of the Louisville Peking-Mill Co., or to me, in Lexington.
j22 d6 H. B. HILL.

Photograph Gallery for Rent or Sale,

IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCALITIES IN THE city. Inquire of J. C. Elrod, No. 503 Main street, Louisville. j15 dtf

For Sale.

$4,500 (ALL PAID) STOCK OF ASHLAND BANK KENTUCKY. For terms, apply to J. Z. Price, of Dickinson, Price, & Bishop, 102 and 104 Pearl street, Cincinnati, or Hughes & Parkhill, Louisville. o21 dtf

W. FORSYTH & CO.,
42 and 44 Nassau st., N. Y. (adjoining the Postoffice), offer for sale the following magnificent List of
Watches, Chains, Jewelry, &c.,
VALUED AT $300,000.
Each article $1, and not to be paid for until you know WHAT YOU ARE TO GET.

150 Gold and Silver Watches	$15 00	to	$100 00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches			35 00 each.
500 Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches			15 00 each.
5,000 Ladies' Gold Pencils	4 00	to	6 00 each.
3,000 Gold Band Bracelets	3 00	to	10 00 each.
10,000 Lockets and Rings	2 50	to	6 00 each.
6,000 Cameo, Mosaic, and Jet Brooches	4 00	to	6 00 each.
6,000 Coral and Florentine Ear Drops	4 00	to	8 00 each.
10,000 Gent's Breastpins	2 50	to	8 00 each.
15,000 Sleeve Buttons and Bosom Studs	2 50	to	6 00 each.
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry	5 00	to	10 00 each.
6,000 Lava and Florentine Sets	4 00	to	6 00 each.
1,000 Gold Pens, silver-mounted holders	4 00	to	5 00 each.
5,000 Gold Pens with silver extension cases and Pencils	4 00	to	6 00 each.

The articles in this stock of Jewelry are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail for 25 cts each; and on receipt of the Certificate it is at your option to send One Dollar and take the article named in it or not. Five Certificates $1; Eleven, $2; thirty, $5; sixty-five, $10; one hundred, $15. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. *Correspondence promptly answered.*

AGENTS wanted in every town and regiment. Send for circular. Address W. FORSYTH & CO.,
jan9 d3&We3m* 42 and 44 Nassau st., N. Y.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

For sale by RAYMOND & CO., Agents,
o9 deod&weowly dec7 Louisville, Ky.

Copartnership.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME in the DRUG and PRESCRIPTION business Mr. BENJ. F. ALFORD (my former clerk). The style of the firm will be, from this date, JEFFERSON & ALFORD.
L. JEFFERSON.
Louisville, Jan. 22, 1864.

JEFFERSON & ALFORD,
Apothecaries,
[illegible] corner Seventh and Market streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
f1 d*

WANTED.

Boarding Wanted.

THE [illegible] [illegible] board [illegible] references will be given. Please [illegible] Apply [illegible] [illegible] Drawer [illegible]
f6 d3*

Wanted to Hire,

A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of [illegible]. Apply
W. E. MILTON,
f6 d3 Drawer 2[illegible]

Wanted.

AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Apply at R. W. [illegible] corner Walnut and Second sts.
f6 d3*

Wanted,

A GOOD WRITING TEACHER IN THE FOURTH Street School. For particulars inquire of
f6 d3* S. BACH, 534 Main st.

Wanted.

A SITUATION, BY A WHITE GIRL, WHO IS A good housekeeper and kitchen servant. She desires a home with some small family, and can come well recommended by the family where she is now living. Apply at this office. f6 d1

Wanted,

COPARTNERSHIP IN A FIRST CLASS DRY and Prescription, &c., business, with a gentleman who has the means to invest, by one who is thoroughly acquainted with and qualified for said business, and who has a thorough knowledge of medicine. Address "Prest," Louisville P. O., Ky. f5 d3*

Wanted,

A WOMAN TO DO THE HOUSE-WORK, WASHing, and ironing of a small family. Inquire of A. C. Cambridge, 330 Fourth street f5 d3

Wanted.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN BUSIness, and having a cash capital of from one to two thousand dollars, will find a partner with an equal amount of capital by addressing immediately
JNO. G. RANDOLPH,
f5 d6* Louisville P. O.

Wanted.

A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A Tobacco Manufacturing establishment in this city. To one who can come well recommended and who thoroughly understands the business good wages will be paid. Address "Tobacco," drawer 62, Louisville P. O. f2 d1m

Cincinnati Commercial publish daily one month and charge this office

Wanted to Hire,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, A NEGRO MAN who understands taking care of horses and attending to work about the house. Best of reference required. Apply to WM. LINDSAY,
j22 dtf Main st. bet. Seventh and Eighth.

Dwelling-House Wanted.

ANY ONE WISHING TO SELL OR RENT a medium sized house, new and with modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood, will please apply at this office or address W. R., Postoffice drawer 49. j28 d1&eod5

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address [n5 d&w3m] S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our *Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners* and 13 other new, useful, and curious articles. 15 circulars sent *free.* Address
j23 d&w3m SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

City Tax Collector's Sale.

I, AS COLLECTOR OF THE CITY TAXES FOR the year 1863 for the Eastern District of the city of Louisville, will, on the 23d day of February, 1864, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, expose to public sale the following lots, parts of lots, and improvements, to satisfy the City, School, and Gas taxes for the year 1863:

Branton J. H., imp, e 2, Main & Mk	$13 00
Clark S. & S. S., of in 30 by 19, s Mk, 14 & 15	7 80
Eglehoff John, Ind, 57 by 187, n Breck Jack & Han	5 59
Gazzo A. G., 5 by 161, n Ches, 15 & 16	6 33
McLaughlin Wm., 26 by 201, s Jeff, Jack & Han, & imp	25 16
M[illegible] Chas., 25 by 170, n Jeff, Floyd & Pres	13 [illegible]
Muller Henry, 35 by 100, n Green Clay & Wen	12 19
Muller [illegible], 45 by 92, n Green, C[illegible] m & Wen	16 58
Jordan Dr. J. S., 52 by 200 w 1, Wa & Ches	92 01
[illegible] 20 by 80, s Ma, Clay & Shel	18 20
Oh[illegible]man Ignatz, 45 by 57, e Adams, Fol & ck	5 41
McF[illegible] Wm., 10 by 117, s w cor am & Elm	[illegible]
Korb John, 20 by 105, n Main, 9 & 10	[illegible]
[illegible] Carl, 20 by 10, w Clay, Ches & Gray	[illegible]
Rowlan J. W., 5 by 170, n Wash, Jack & Han	35 [illegible]
Thompson Wm., 25 by 200, s Breck, 2 & 3; 30 by 1[illegible], w 2, Gray & Wal	11 62
Thompson Wm., 18 by 80, n Green, Shel & Cam	7 10
Schwab Val., 26 by [illegible] n Mk, Clay & Shel, imp	[illegible]
[illegible]	25 14
Smith G. W., 30 by 200, s Ches, 1 & 2; 31 by 200, [illegible]	62 49
Smith John C., 150 by 170, w Gabel, Ma & ck, 125 by 170, e Ca, ck & river; 50, n Powhatan, 100 to river	27 20
Walker C. L., 25 by 200 w 2, B[illegible] & Jacob	9 10
Withers Joseph, 25 by 200, s e cor Broad & Han	5 75
Winchester B., 10 by 20, s Br ad, 1 & Brook	55 81
Yance, of Ky, 17½ by 200, s Ma, Brook & Floyd	25 34
Val's [illegible] Henry, 70 by [illegible], n Gray, Pres & Jack	14 19
Zaetark D. K., 25 by 150, s Callis, ck & river	8 62

j9 dlawo J. B. GREGORY, Collector.

Railroad Tax Collector's Sale.

AS COLLECTOR OF RAILROAD AND WATER Taxes for the Eastern District of the city of Louisville for the year 1863, I will, on Saturday, February 20, 1864, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Courthouse door, in the city of Louisville, expose to public sale the following lots, parts of lots, and improvements, to satisfy the railroad and water taxes for the year 1863, together with costs of sale:

Burbank D. R., 25 by 150, e Cab, ck & river	$ 4 12
Block John, imp, n Ma, Han & Clay	2 20
Eisener J. W., imp, e 2, Ma & Mkt	5 50
Brown D. S., 35 by 112, s, Ches & Pra, 50 by 200, s w cor Monroe & 12, 50 by 200, s Monroe, 11 & 12	14 30
Barrach Chas., 32 by 176, s Van Buren, Mar & Gut Oil, & imp	1 45
Abbott Wm. McD., 34 by 97, w Shel, Ma & Mkt, & imp	8 59
Clarke S. & S. S., 30 by 195, s Ma, 14 & 15	3 30
Dosser Julius, 25 by 100, e Clay, Pra & Law, & imp	2 20
Dunlap G. W., 147 by 160, n Ful, at Brook; 23 by 160, Mill st	20 67
Eich Jacobs, 18½ by 100, n Gre, Jac & Han, & imp	4 78
Hall Charles, 27 by 100, e Shel, Jeff & Gre	3 86
Hereford H., 35 by 30, s Ma, Clay & Shel, & imp	7 70
Jordan J. A., 52 by 200, w 1, Wal & Ches, & imp	34 91
Leising Wm., 21 by 165, s Mad, Clay & Shel	1 05
Leahy Thomas, 25 by 200, Guthrie addition; 25 by 150, Guthrie addition	[illegible]
McFarland Wm., 10 by 115, s w cor Cam & Elm	[illegible]
[illegible] Henry, 35 by 1[illegible], n Gre, Cam & W[illegible] & imp	5 83
Moore Charles, 26 by 150, n Jeff, Fl & Pres	5 50
Ohlman Ignatz, 45 by 157, e Adams, Ful & ck, & imp	2 68
Pounds Wesley, 30 by 165, n Ches, Shel & Cam	5 28
Schwab Val., 26 by 160, n Mk, Clay & Shel, & imp; imp n e cor Mkt & Clay	11 82
Smith G. W., 1 trustee, 30 by 200, s Ches, 1 & 2, 30 by 200 s Ches, 1 & 2, & imp	26 44
Smith T. F., 50 by 98, s Water, Brook & 5; 30 by [illegible] s Ma & Water	17 [illegible]
Tw[illegible] G. W., [illegible] by 30, n w cor Pra & Fl[illegible] & imp	14 02
Vance, 17½ by 200, s Ma, Bro & Floyd, & imp	10 72
Withers Jos., 25 by 200, s e cor 2 & Han	2 75
Walker C. E., 25 by 200, w 2, Pra & Jacob	3 85
Vallita Henry, 70 by 200, s Gray, Pres & Jack	6 13

j9 d1aw6 B. F. MOORE, Collector.

Railroad Tax Collector's Sale.

I WILL EXPOSE FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCtion, before the Courthouse door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, March 2, 1864, the following described lots or parts of lots, and improvements thereon, if any, to satisfy the Railroad and Water Taxes for the present year for the year 1863, or for the other years which may be due, respecting the property and the taxes attached to each lot:

Brinley John, imp Ful, Pres, & Jac, same for 1862	11 50
Burket John, 40 by 198, sq 19, lot 5; 70 by 198, sq 19, lot 6	3 52
Coke James, 19 by 200, n Jeff, Shel & imp	11 74
Coonan Wm., 23 by 90, w 12, Mag & Pra	1 77
Delano N. S., 22 by 100, n O, [illegible] 11, & imp	1 92
Denny Susan A., 32 by 105, e 12, Mk & Jeff	3 11
Driscoll J. F., sq 12, lots 29, 30, 31; w 11, Mag & Canal	2 75
Dedges S. J., 42 by 200, e 5, Wal & Ches, & imp	16 31
Drake E. F., 94 by 18, s Jeff, 1 & 2	13 45
Duncan Blanton, 150 by 195, s Ma, 19 & 20	1 46
Duncan P. V., 100 by 315, n Bank st, & imp	18 65
Fly's children, 30 by 200, s 2, York, Breck	1 62
Gwatmey B. H., 52 by 148, n Pra, 5 & Cen; 200 by 142, s Laf, Flo, & Pres	9 64
Jones Lydia, 33 by 190, s High, 13 & 14	1 95
Jones Thos., 9¾ acres Fort Ave	21 40
Kirkland, Chase, & Co., 27 by 60, e 3, Ma & Wat	7 13
Lowery John, 100 by 30, n Bank st, Port	6 99
McGrain Thos., 99 by 200, n Pra, 11 & 12; 120 by 200, n Ky, 11 & 12	18 65
McClurg Mary, 27 by 219, s Ora, 17 & 18; 105 by 200, n Gre, 16 & 17	20 13
Patterson J. R., 30 by 150, n Gra, in 19th st	1 53
Page Thos. S., 49 by 200, n Mag, 12 & 13; 65 by 200, s Ches, 12 & 13	40 99
Pollock James, 75 by 200, w Montg st, Port	8 18
Sale T. J., 25 by 30, n Jeff, 1 & Bro	11 25
Southern Bank of St. Louis, 420 by 100, n Fl yd st	11 2
Strauss Wm., 24½ by 160, n Mk, 10 & 11, & imp	10 [illegible]
Wallace Daniel, 105 by 198, sq 105, lot 77; 105 by 198, sq 105, lot 79	28
Williams Sam. R., 32 by 200, s York & L[illegible]	3 22
Zin[illegible] Conrad, 25 by 125, s e cor South & [illegible]	1 18

H. McPHERSON,
Collector of Railroad and Water Taxes. Western District, city of Louisville.
j16 d1aw6

City Tax Collector's Sale.

NON-RESIDENTS.

I, AS CITY, SCHOOL, AND GAS TAX COLLECTOR for the year 1863, for the Western District of the City of Louisville will expose to sale before the Courthouse door in said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, February 19th, 1864, the following lots and parts of lots, and improvements, to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with 50 cents cost for advertising and selling:

Allison R., 121 by 200, w 11, Mon & Canal	$2 99
Barrett A. B., 140 by 200, w 18, Mag & Pra	9 66
Brinley John, imp on Ful, Pres & Jack, (same for 1862)	23 09
Burket John, 40 by 198, sq 19, lot 5; 70 by 198, sq 19, lot 6	6 33
Conway John, 30 by 197, Midway st	1 72
Coonan Wm., 23 by 90, w 12, Mag & Pra	2 65
Day Cook, 22 by 91, s High, 12 & 13, imp	4 30
Denney Susan A., 32 by 105, e 12, Mk & Jeff	6 21
Driscoll C. F., sq 12, lots 29, 30, 31, w 11, Mon & Canal	3 15
Dragon Louis, 25 by 200, w 14, Pra & Maple	1 72
Duncan P. V., 100 by 315, n Bank, near Port, & imp	37 95
Garnett Jos., 25 by 160, s Mad, 11 & 12, & imp; 40 by 200, e 2, Pra & Breck	31 71
Gwatmey B. H., 52 by 142, s w cor Laf & Pres; 200 by 148, n Pra, 5 & Cen; 200 by 142, s Laf, Flo & Pres	35 38
Harvey Louis K., 105 by 198, sq 10, lot 104, 120 by 420, sq 10, Portland	18 12
Johnston William, 20½ by 200, n Mag, 15 & 16, & imp	6 61
Laws Wm., 56 by 165, s Mad, 11 & 12, & imp	15 27
Lowery John, 100 by 315, n Bank st, Portland	11 50
Martin William, 24 by 100, n w cor Ma & Flo, & imp; 24 by 200, n Ma, Bro & Flo, & imp	70 80
McGrain Thos., 99 by 200, n Pra, 11 & 12; 120 by 200, n Ky 11 & 12	37 97
McCleary Mary, 315 by 219, s Gra, 17 & 18; 105 by 209, n Gre, 16 & 17	41 11
McCarty Wm., 60 by 96, e 12, Gra & Wal	3 15
Paterson B. F., 50 by 180, s Gra, in 19th st	1 72
Pollock James, 75 by 200, n Montg st, Port, & imp	16 67
Sterla Henry, 25 by 220, s High, 5th & 6th	3 15
Ramsey Wm., 23 by 9[illegible], n Pra Av, 17 & 18, & imp	6 [illegible]
Smith W. J., 93 by 200, s 10, Gra & Wal, & imp	17 61
Strauss Wm., 24 by 160, n Mk, 10 & 11, & imp	22 55
Warren J. W., 72 by 165, n Ches, 15 & 16, & imp	11 72
Wallace David, 105 by 198, sq 105, lot 77; 105 by 198, sq 105, lot 79	12 83
Williams S. R., 33 by 200, e 7, York & Lex	5 73

K. P. THIXTON,
jan 13 d1aw6 C. T. C. Western District.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

CHASE & PEDDLE,
MANUFACTURERS OF UPPERS,
No. 19 South Third street (up stairs),
PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM THE TRADE THAT THEY KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's, Women's, and Children's BOOT and SHOE UPPERS of every description, made only from prime stock, and fitted with feet materials, in the most fashionable city styles. Trial orders are solicited, and prompt attention will be paid to all orders sent to them. Terms cash on delivery.
j30 deSat3m

WHOLESALE HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF Mr. T. R. MATHEWS in the late firm of BAINBRIDGE & MATHEWS, I will continue the WHOLESALE HAT business at the old stand. Mr. T. C. Chand in, who has long been salesman in the house, will in future be interested in the profits. Country merchants are generally at all times find a good stock on hand at fair prices.
Jan. 12, 1863—eod1m* F. T. BAINBRIDGE.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 6, 3 A. M.

☞ A good overcoat was abstracted from the editorial room of this office about nine o'clock on Thursday evening. It has a large pocket and a small one on each side. The owner will give a liberal reward for any information leading to its recovery.

ITEMS.—John Toony was arrested yesterday and confined in the City Jail for obtaining money under false pretences.

Matthew Gleason, a deserter, was arrested in Floyd county, Ind., and brought to this city yesterday, in irons

One hundred recruits arrived from Columbus yesterday, en route to the front.

The four hasterees which arrived on Wednesday left for their homes yesterday.

Twenty-two deserters were received from Cairo yesterday, and will be forwarded to their regiments to-day to answer charges of desertion..

Two hundred and twevve soldiers reported for duty yesterday, and one hundred and twenty were transferred to their regiments.

Seventy-two soldiers, belonging to Missouri regiments, arrived from St. Louis and were furnished with transportation to the front.

Caroline Simpson was arrested yesterday and confined in the City Prison, charged with stealing.

Two deserters were sent to Cairo yesterday, five to Lexington, and seven to Nashville.

The Court of Inquiry, now in session at the Custom-house, is attracting the attention of our legal fraternity.

Major-General Wood arrived in the city yesterday, from a visit to his family in Ohio. The General was on his way to the front, and, shortly after his arrival here, he was summoned to appear before the Court of Inquiry in session in this city. He will appear before the Court this morning.

Brigadier-General Lightburne, of the 15th army corps, arrived in the city last night.

It will be seen, by advertisement in another column, that Gen. Ammen has offered a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of the incendiary who fired the steamboat at our landing yesterday morning. It would seem from this that the disaster resulted from incendiarism.

We return our thanks to Mrs. Capt O'Leary and Mrs. John Brady, of St. Patrick's Table, at the Orphans' Fair, for a delicious supper last night. May their shadows and luxurious suppers never grow less. These estimable ladies are conspicuous in their enterprise in this great work. The prayers of the orphans will bless them through life for the noble part they have taken in their behalf.

Mrs. Capt. O'Leary and Mrs. John Brady, of St. Patrick's Table, and Mrs. Bax, of St. John's Table, return thanks to Capt E. Holbrook for his kind present—a box of fine tobacco—for the Orphans' Fair.

A number of rebel sympathizers and their families have been sent from Knoxville to Dixie, among whom were Rev. Joseph H. Martin, Rev. Mr. Harrison, and R. H. McPherson. Charles M. McGhee, Columbus Powell, Samuel T. Atkin, and Wm. Rogers had been arrested and held as hostages for some parties arrested by the rebels. Rev. Isaac Lewis, an old and well-known citizen of Knoxville, died recently.

Campbell county has furnished 1,181 men to the United States army since the commencement of the war. The average vote of the county is 2,200.

Great activity prevails at the naval depot at Cairo, and it is said that an expedition to go up Red River is being fitted out. Workmen are engaged day and night in preparing the boats.

Batteries B and F, of the 1st regiment of Ohio light artillery, arrived in our city yesterday. These batteries, with the rest of the regiment, have participated in all the principal battles in the Departments of the Southwest.

A gentleman, who has just arrived at Chattanooga, brings intelligence of an attack having been made on Mobile on the 28th ult. It was ascertained that Cheatham's division had gone to reinforce the rebels.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.—The case of Captain Whiting, of the 2d Ohio heavy artillery, charged with defrauding the Government, and enlisting his men under false representations, has been on trial since Tuesday, and was completed yesterday. The findings will be submitted to the General in command of the department.

Lieut.-Col. Grider, of one of our Kentucky regiments, will be put on trial to-day. He is charged with impressing hogs contrary to law and military regulations. The Colonel pleads that it was a military necessity, and essential to the welfare of his command.

The findings of the Court in the cases of Sergeants Whittlesee and Gibbs, for the murder of Johnson, were submitted upwards of two months ago, but no sentence has yet been pronounced.

THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER THE WORK OF INCENDIARIES—A RELIST OF PARTIES ON SUSPICION. We learned at a late hour last night that a number of the men connected with the steamer D. G. Taylor, burned at our wharf yesterday morning, were arrested last evening by the military authorities on suspicion of having been concerned in the burning of the steamer. The impression generally prevails in the city that the boat was set on fire, and the military authorities have taken measures to ferret out the guilty parties, if such there are. The two watchmen of the Taylor were confined in the Military Prison, and nine others, including the captain and clerks of the boat, were paroled to report this morning.

THE KILLING OF LIEUTENANT HOGAN BY CAPTAIN CRANDALL.—The late difficulty between Captain Crandall and Lieutenant Hogan, as we are informed by a gentleman who claims to be conversant with the facts, resulted from a criminal intimacy between Lieutenant Hogan and Captain Crandall's wife. The full particulars have been put in our possession, but we abstain from giving them publicity until we make further inquiries, as we do not wish to do any injustice to either of the parties. The remains of Lieutenant Hogan were sent to Michigan, where his relatives reside. Captain Crandall was brought to this city yesterday, and confined in the Military Prison.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 21, 1863.

Nothing of importance in military matters having transpired since my last letter, I will devote my time here to attend the sale of the "confiscated" real estate in Beaufort, consisting of lots, parts of lots, and blocks of land, together with the buildings thereon; the whole constituting the entire town of Beaufort, excepting such lots and buildings as are occupied for military and naval hospitals, and for storehouses of Quartermaster, Commissary, and Ordnance Departments, and for revenue and public services.

The sale of these confiscated estates was ordered by the President in September last, in pursuance of an act of the Federal Congress in 1862 (amended and approved in February, 1863), for the collection of direct taxes within insurrectionary districts within the United States, *then in insurrection and rebellion*. The sale was conducted by the United States Tax Commissioners here, and from the spirited and enthusiastic bidding, I think Uncle Samuel's treasury will be replenished materially by the infantile capitalists in this regenerated portion of Dixie. There were two classes of bidders: the soldiers (white and black) and the speculators; the first class purchasing the sites of lots and cabins, and the latter "going in" for the business sites, on which there were some fine mansions and warehouses, and in which they anticipate making colossal fortunes. The amount of the sales aggregate seventy thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars to this date, and the sales are but partially through.

Another sale of confiscated estates in the District, enumerating twenty-three thousand acres, comprising plantations on St. Helena's, Ladies', and Port Royal islands, important and valuable localities, was advertised to come off on the 18th of February next, to begin, however, in tracts or divisions not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to any one purchaser. These sales will not take place, probably, in consequence of "new instructions" issued by Secretary Chase, by direction of the President, dated at Washington, December 30, 1863.

The sales advertised to take place on St. Helena, Ladies', and Port Royal Islands, as pre-arranged by the Government Tax Commissioners, would have been satisfactory to all persons interested, I think, had not Gen. Saxton issued a *Circular Extraordinary*, which influenced the minds of the contrabands, and excited the covetous proclivities of others to such a pitch that a "mass meeting" was called, nominally to consider the most feasible and practicable method of preempting said lands; but, from the intemperate language indulged in, it was more of an indignation meeting to denounce the highly respectable, venerable, and legally responsible Federal Tax Commissioners, Hon. E. L. Pierce, Hon. W. E. Wording, and Dr. Wm. Henry Brisbane—the latter gentleman an old resident of South Carolina, an abolitionist from principle and practice, and who emancipated all his slaves years ago.

The sequel to all this is that dissensions long existing between the military authorities and the Federal Tax Commissioners are re-enkindled; the people and soldiers are becoming terribly incensed on the idea of preempting these confiscated rebel estates; the contrabands get exaggerated and deceptive visions of a twenty-acre millennium, and, in brief, we have "squatter sovereignty" to-day in South Carolina as radical and revolutionary as existed in Kansas years ago. This is a present nefarious, and will end in little or no benefit to the poor black man; but, on the contrary, he will be "the bob" to laug-hing military knives, on bewitched and bewildered expectant of a position he will never realize, and ultimately the grindstone for speculating tigers to whet their hacks on.

A day-dawn yesterday and to-day Port Royal river has been darkened with boats crossing over to Ladies' and St. Helena Islands, crowded with contrabands and others hurrying over to Jordan's banks, the promised land of pre-emption, goose flies, yellow fever, and a grave so cold and damp that no naturalist will ever stop to botanize within three hundred yards of it. That these sea islands are of inodorous and healthy to the negro cannot be questioned; but that they are wonderfully fertile and productive every intelligent mind knows; but whether they can be made to "bloom and blossom" until the rebellion is crushed and slavery extinguished is more than yours correspondent will affirm. My sympathies for the poor contrabands, if but as "deep as a well," are as genuine and catholic as those of any man's, and my hatred of involuntary servitude is malignant enough for all practical purposes, but I think the friends and advisers of the contrabands in Beaufort are acting with little judgment and less philanthropy in the course they are now pursuing.

AN ESCAPE FROM RICHMOND.—Mr. John J. Bray, son of Mr. Joseph M. Bray, of the Corn Exchange Bank, in New York, who has just escaped from prison at Richmond, gives some interesting particulars of the condition of affairs there.

Mr. Bray, who belonged to the First New Jersey cavalry, although a resident of New York, was captured on the 12th of November last, with a picket guard from the same regiment, at Warrenton, Virginia, by a gang of Mosby's guerillas. The party were sent under escort on foot to Sperryville, where they were stripped of everything except their blankets. They arrived in Richmond on the 15th, and were sent to the Pemberton Factory Prison, a building twenty-five feet by one hundred, with four floors, and with two hundred and eighty prisoners on each floor. The prison was filthy in the extreme, and the mere sight of the place caused some of the men to faint.

The daily rations consisted of half a loaf of corn bread—the loaves of diminutive size—a piece of fresh meat about an inch and a half square, and a pint of bean soup, all without salt, not a grain of which was ever seen in the prison. The quality of the food was not as bad as the prisoners had expected to find it, but, eaten without salt, generally produced diarrhœa and other sickness. The food was obtained as follows: Every morning a detail of ten or twelve prisoners, under one of their own sergeants, was ordered to go into the yard of the prison with pails; there the cook would deal out their allowance, and they would return with it to their quarters, where it was distributed to their comrades.

Mr Bray reports that for about one week during his imprisonment the supplies forwarded by our government were distributed to the prisoners. His opinion is that about one-third of all the supplies thus sent were received by those for whom they were intended.

The rebel guards were, many of them, almost naked, and clutched at every opportunity to purchase from the prisoners the clothing furnished them by our government. Mr. Bray sold his cavalry boots for $75, and an old blanket, which was soiled and threadbare, for $25. The guards would at any time gladly give $20 of their money for a $1 "greenback." None of the rebels whom Mr. Bray encountered seem to have the least confidence in their currency; and all were despondent as to the result of the contest.

Our prisoners, as a general thing, were in good spirits, and were in the habit of telling their guards daily that Gen. Butler would soon be in Richmond, and the rebels would be at his feet suing for mercy.

The manner of Mr. Bray's escape it is not proper to divulge. He left the Richmond prison in broad daylight on Sunday morning, the 10th instant, and, striking the line of the Chickhominy road, travelled by night in the direction of Williamsburg; at which place, after severe suffering from lying in the swamps in intensely cold weather, and several narrow escapes from the rebel pickets, he arrived at 11 o'clock on the Tuesday night following.

After having been properly cleaned and refreshed, he was forwarded to Washington, where he was at once given a furlough by Secretary Stanton.

A PRISONER THREATENS IN OPEN COURT TO WREAK HIS VENGEANCE UPON THE JUDGE.—John Woods and John Ditchen, convicted of the robbery of a man named James Glackin, was brought up for sentence before Judge Headington.

Ditchen was sentenced for five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Upon the Court putting the usual question to John Woods, as to whether he had anything he wished to state before his sentence was passed, the prisoner replied in a sullen manner, that he had nothing to say except that he had said at the trial, but that the Court would be sentencing an innocent man.

Judge Headington remarked that the facts disclosed at the trial satisfied the jury of his guilt, and showed that he had acted in a cool, deliberate, and determined manner in the commission of this crime—not only robbing the man, but going back in an hour after, and hunting round the stables for the money which he was compelled to throw away to avoid detection. The sentence of the Court was that he should be confined in the Penitentiary for the period of eight years.

The prisoner (with a defiant aspect), "could you not have made it longer?"

He was directed then by the Sheriff to take his seat on the prisoners' bench, and as he did so, he remarked, "God d—n such a Judge."

As he was leaving the Court-room in a few minutes after, in custody of the officer, he swaggered his powerful limbs along, and, casting a scowling look at the Judge, said, "I'll meet you, by G—d, at the end of the eight years."

He was directed then to be brought back.

The Court remarked that the exhibition he made of himself required that the severest penalty of the law should be inflicted upon him. The sentence heretofore announced had not been entered on the journal, and the Court would now sentence him to confinement in the penitentiary for the period of fifteen years, and until he was moved to Columbus he should be confined in the dungeon of the jail.

On this occasion he made no demonstration, and went along quietly with the officer.

ARTFUL DODGE.—A letter from Arkansas gives the following interesting sketch of one of the most unscrupulous men who has lived in the Southwest:

He is now a refugee in the mountains of Arkansas, and is said to be occupying his leisure time in the composition of novels illustrative of the war, and in which he paints in "Civil Government" which is said to be replete with falsehoods. He is the leader of the Pea Ridge Cherokee Indians, who form a part selected from their allegiance to the Government of the United States, describing him as a noble looking white-haired man, of very imposing appearance. Citizens here tell me that he proved an utter failure as a military leader, and his friends here did not deny that he ran like a coward before the veterans of Curtis and Sigel on that bloody day. Gen Gantt (of whom a word presently) said in his hearing that "Pike" was a man of extraordinary genius, but needed seven hits, during a term of sweet, moonlit brother lawyers for an evening carousal—drunk with them until the stoutest was "laid out" under the table, and then beat them off, and, in the midst of their singing and roaring, draw up a most untrue bill in chancery without an erasure or interlineation. He would do the same thing in court apparently unisturbed by the noise of a trial in progress; but reminding nation to stop and listen in enraptured silence. Now, an exile from his home, a traitor to his country, the pusillanimous recreant of red handed usurpation against the valiant defenders of the Union and the old flag, and, to crown the climax of his infinite disgrace, deserting the savage vices into which his own screaming and satanic eloquence, and running like a coward in the day of battle!

> Seldom so host the gallant withdrawn
> Who gave the first, the noblest blow;
> The glory from his gray hairs gone
> Forevermore!

☞ The proprietor of "McVicker's Theatre," in Chicago, has commenced a suit for libel against The Time, alleging damages in the modest sum of ten thousand dollars—in relation to which the Springfield (Ill.) Register says:

The proprietor of a theatre in Chicago has instituted a suit against the proprietors of the Chicago Times for libel. The libel consists in some articles written by the dramatic critic of that paper, in which he felt it to be his duty to speak disparagingly of the merits of some of the stock actors in the theatre aforesaid. It is a well known fact in Chicago that The Times is the only paper in that city which pretends to give anything like theatrical or musical *criticism*. It employs a reporter for that special service, and as no free passes are accepted by the establishment, its criticisms are always outspoken and unprejudiced. When the critic finds anything meritorious he applauds; when, as is most frequently the case, the acting is below mediocrity, he does not hesitate so to declare. Because he has on several occasions seen fit to condemn, the paper is charged with libel.

It is no part of our purpose to debate the character of the representations in that theatre. In our own opinion it is a discredit to Chicago, which ought to be capable of better things, being inferior to the average run of provincial establishments like those at Cairo, Nashville, or Indianapolis. But that has not anything to do with the case; the question is, what are the rights and duties of the press in relation to public amusements? All the papers in Chicago, with the exception of The Times, invariably, when speaking of the regular places of amusement in the city, deal in the language of fulsome flattery, and never in that of censure. This is unjust to their readers and to the city.

GENERAL MORGAN'S COMMAND.—Dr. J. Kezer is now in our city soliciting contributions of horses, blankets, saddles, and other equipments, as well as money, for the command of Gen. Morgan, now rendezvousing in Decatur, near this city. The city of August, in a very short space of time, contributed $5,000 for this purpose, and the few in our city on whom Dr. Keezer has called have contributed $500. But this is a small contribution compared with what we should do. Our people, we hope, will be prompt and liberal. Our City Council, also, we trust, will show their appreciation of so energetic and daring a raider as General Morgan, in the defence of our city, deemed so destructive of the Yankee spirit, by a contribution of $5,000 or $10,000 to this laudable and praiseworthy object. Our people have never been burdened with unnatural taxation; and even had they been, they are too patriotic and self-sacrificing not to cheerfully contribute in such laudable objects.

We have been informed that about fifteen hundred prisoners have recently escaped from the North, the most of whom, together with others that burn to join their heroic leader, will speedily assemble at the place appointed, where they will be soon joined by their great leader. If any of our citizens are not waited on by Dr. Keizer, contributions may be left at the Trout House.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.*

GENERAL HOSPITALS IN LOUISVILLE.

Geo. G. Shumard, Surgeon U. S. V., Medical Director District of Kentucky. Office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Thos. W. Fry, Surgeon U. S. V., Superintendent of Hospitals. Office in same building.

No. 1. H. J. Mulry, Surgeon in charge; B. F. Grantland T. J. Griffiths, Assistants.

No. 3. A. C. Swartzwelder, Surgeon in charge; S. A. Fisher, Assistant; W. R. Sick, Acting Steward.

No. 4. John K. Crowe, Surgeon in charge; A. V. Brower and J. M. Wilson, Assistants; L. O. Allen, U. S. A. Cadet; James T. Metcalf, Steward.

No. 5. W. A. Gordon, Surgeon in charge; Wesley E. Berry, Acting Steward.

No. 7. William W. Goldsmith, Surgeon in charge; G. W. Roberts, John B. Brown, John F. Jenks, Frederick C. Leber, Geo. W. Haymaker, Samuel M. Work, J. T. Coon, B. A. Logar, A. C. Rankin, Assistants; John A. Strasberger, U. S. A., Cadet; Elmore Palmer, Cadet; Geo. Dommadieu, Steward.

No. 9. Frank Meacham, Surgeon in charge; C. E. Wilkins, Assistant; Henry Holbrook, Steward.

No. 10. E. O. Brown, Surgeon in charge; R. A. Bell, Assistant; W. B. Banks, Steward.

No. 11. J. A. Brady, Surgeon in charge; R. M. Lackey, Assistant.

No. 12. R. L. Stanford, Surgeon in charge; J. A. Doherty, H. F. McNary, Assistants; Jacob Shrock, Steward.

No. 14. J. A. Brady, Surgeon in charge; Ellsworth Sutton, Steward.

No. 15. Nelson M. Morris, Surgeon in charge.

No. 16. W. F. Cullum, Surgeon in charge; W. W. Goodwin, Assistant; G. W. Booth, Acting Steward.

No. 18. Joseph Gardner, Surgeon in charge; Thomas F. Leach, Steward.

No. 19. T. J. Ewan, Surgeon in charge; J. V. Kenag, Acting Steward.

No. 20. John L. Bryan, Surgeon in charge; F. Shrock, Steward.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 4, 1864. }

The frequent outrages perpetrated in various parts of the State by lawless band of marauders can, in a large degree, be traced to the active aid of rebel sympathizers in our midst, or their neglect to furnish to military commandants the information, in their possession, which would lead to the defeat and capture of such marauders.

Sympathizers with the rebellion who, while enjoying protection from the Government, indirectly contribute aid to them by concealing the movements of rebel guerillas, by giving them information, affording them shelter, or supplying them with provisions, and otherwise encouraging and fomenting private raids, are in criminal complicity with all the outrages perpetrated by the marauders whom they secretly encourage.

It is in the power of persons whose sympathies are with the rebellion to prevent guerilla raids, almost invariably, by furnishing the officers of the United States or State of Kentucky, the information which experience has proved them to be, as a general thing, possessed of.

If all would unite, as in their duty, in putting down guerillas, we would soon cease to be troubled with their raids. A neglect to afford all assistance and information which may aid in defeating the designs of marauding parties, can but be construed as a culpable and active connivance in our enemies.

I therefore request that the various military commandants in the State of Kentucky will, in every instance where the loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerillas, immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity (such being known to every loyal man in the guerillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizens. Where these are disloyal relatives of guerillas, they should be the chief sufferers. And them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the just fruits of their complicity with the enemies of our State and people.

THOS E. BRAMLETTE.

January 5, 1864. 20 dlm

MISCELLANEOUS.

City Tax Collector's Sale.

AS COLLECTOR OF CITY, SCHOOL AND Gas taxes, for the year 1863, and for the Watson district of the city of Louisville, will expose for sale, at the Court House in the City of Louisville, on the days, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, February 1, 1864, the following lots and parts of lots, and land owned by the persons named in the advertising and opposite their names, to wit:

Wm. M. Gray	20	on corner Mag & 16		$
Anson Judson	1	in Kaw, G & A Imp.		
Jas. A. Lassing	21	by 140 on Mag & 16		
Ambrose Jones	1	by 140 on Kaw, lot 7, Jolly 19's, lots; Jolly 198, lot 7		
Alhenest Johnny estate	1	by 200 on Kaw & Wall, I & H		
Airey, J. H.	25	by 140 on Wall, I & H		
Baird James, Isaac Jeff, & Jo	10			
Bliss Matilda	25	by 98, on Main & Preston		
Baily Jacob	30	by 25, on Main & Preston, and, & imp		
Baker Jacob	1	in Kaw, G & A Imp		
Bryant Wm.	24	by 100 on Kaw, lot 17, & imp		
Bryan Wm.	1	in Kaw, G & A